

Guidelines for Design and Analysis of Large, Brittle Spacecraft Components

1 September 1993

Prepared by

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Prepared for

NASA/JOHNSON SPACE CENTER Houston, TX 77058

Engineering and Technology Group



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## GUIDELINES FOR DESIGN AND ANALYSIS OF LARGE, BRITTLE SPACECRAFT COMPONENTS

## Prepared by

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1 September 1993

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## GUIDELINES FOR DESIGN AND ANALYSIS OF LARGE, BRITTLE SPACECRAFT COMPONENTS

Prepared

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#### **FOREWORD**

This document was prepared for NASA/Johnson Space Center (JSC), Houston, Texas, under MIPR Number T-9315R, through SMC/FMBR.

The program monitor for NASA/JSC was Ms. Karen Edelstein.

There were two related parts to this work. The first, conducted at The Aerospace Corporation, was to develop and define methods for integrating the statistical theory of brittle strength with conventional finite element stress analysis, and to carry out a limited laboratory test program to illustrate the methods. The second part, separately funded at Aerojet Electronic Systems Division, was to create the finite element postprocessing program for integrating the statistical strength analysis with the structural analysis. The second part was monitored by Capt. Jeff McCann of USAF/SMC, as Special Study No. 11 of Contract F04701-86-C-0029, which authorized Aerojet to support Aerospace on this work requested by NASA. This second part is documented in Appendix A.

The activity at Aerojet was guided by the Aerospace methods developed in the first part of this work. This joint work of Aerospace and Aerojet stemmed from prior related work for the Defense Support Program (DSP) Program Office, to qualify the DSP sensor main mirror and corrector lens for flight as part of a shuttle payload. These large brittle components of the DSP sensor are provided by Aerojet.

This document defines rational methods for addressing the structural integrity and safety of large, brittle, payload components, which have low and variable tensile strength and can suddenly break or shatter. The methods are applicable to the evaluation and validation of such components, which, because of size and configuration restrictions, cannot be validated by direct proof test.

Comments and suggestions are welcomed and should be sent to:

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The author acknowledges the early sustaining level of support provided by the Defense Support Program (DSP) office during the DSP shuttle payload safety reviews, enabling the investigation of more general aspects of the analysis of large shatterable space systems components.

The author also acknowledges the collaborative efforts of Wayne Ely and Troan C. Nguyen of Aerojet Electronic Systems Division, who performed the complementary part of this task and authored Appendix A of this document. Extra efforts were required by all parties to bring the work to this level of completion.

In addition, the author thanks Ms. Dana Speece, who carried out the glass strength test program used to illustrate the typical test and analysis methods. This program is reported in detail in Appendix C.

Finally, the author also thanks the management of the Structural Materials Department, who provided supplementary funding support to allow completion of this report, and the reviewing editors, Mike Meyer and Jackie Naiditch, whose suggestions were valuable in improving the form and readability of this document.

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#### 1. INTRODUCTION

The requirements and procedures in this document shall apply to all customer hardware components designated for launch by the Space Shuttle Program (SSP). Specifically, these procedures and requirements shall apply to certain hardware items that cannot meet the requirements set forth in NSTS 14046, Payload Verification Requirements. This document is applicable to all SSP users.

#### 1.1 SCOPE

The fracture toughness of brittle ceramic and glass materials is so low that critical crack sizes are not readily inspectable. Such materials exhibit a pronounced sensitivity of strength to size and stress distribution. They are also prone to high data scatter. In the case of very large components for which a proof test is not feasible or practical, this document provides a rational, consistent method for estimating the Factor of Safety, based on testing of small convenient test articles. The method is based on the Weibull theory of brittle strength which considers brittle strength to be controlled by the weakest flaw distributed throughout that portion of the material that is subject to tensile stresses. The method is based on the volume distribution of flaws, which is known to give conservative estimates of strength of large structures.

#### 1.2 PURPOSE

This document specifies the method for estimating the Factor of Safety of structural components manufactured from brittle materials such as glass or ceramics. The method shall be used only according to the flow chart shown in Figure 1. The guideline summary for determining the Factor of Safety is given in Figure 2.

#### 1.3 INTENDED USE

This document is intended for use by SSP customers planning to use large components made of brittle materials. This document is invoked by NSTS 14046 as per Figure 1.

## 1.4 NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION APPROVALS

Program approvals that are required by this document shall be obtained through the Space Shuttle/Payloads Working Group.

## 1.5 PRECEDENCE

NSTS 14046, Payload Verification Requirements, defines the structural certification requirements for payloads and other hardware flown on the SSP. If there is any conflict between NSTS 14046 and this document, NSTS 14046 shall take precedence. If the customer cannot meet the NSTS 14046 requirements for brittle components, this document is invoked.

#### 2. DOCUMENTS

None specified.

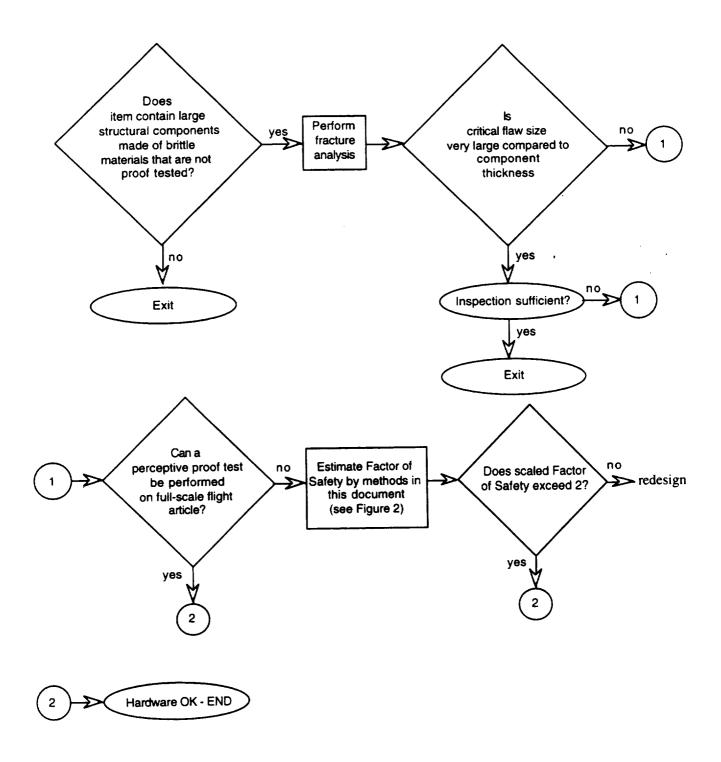


Figure 1. Decision Flow Chart

## 1. Select Small Test Specimens

- Material representative of component
- Surface Preparation representative of component
- Number of Specimens 15 minimum, preferably 30 per test type
- Configuration beams of circular or rectangular cross section
- Size one beam size is acceptable, two sizes are preferred

## 2. Conduct Specimen Tests

- Flexure 3 point and 4 point
- Size Effects two types minimum, varying flexure and/or span

## 3. Specimen Data Analysis

- Data Pooling combine median normalized groups
- · Weibull Modulus pooled data for estimate, confirm by size and stress distribution tests
- Specimen A-allowable Design based on m-value and pooled sample size (subsection 3.2.1.4)
- Specimen R-integral compute for selected test types

#### 4. Component Numerical Analysis

- FE Analysis Postprocessing max operating stress reference, Ki's, element volumes (subsection 3.2.2)
- · Component R-integral use maximum element principal tensile stresses over element volume
- Optional Adjustments equivalent principal tensions, actual stress gradient in elements (subsection 3.2.2.1)

### 5. Component Factor of Safety

- Expected Component Strength (at peak stress) equate specimen and component Risks of Rupture
- Allowable Component Peak Stress apply A-level knockdown factor for sample size and m
- Estimated Component Factor of Safety ratio of A-allowable to operating stress at peak stress location

Figure 2. Factor of Safety Estimation Procedure

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## 3. REQUIREMENTS AND PROCEDURES

## 3.1 STRUCTURAL AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS REQUIREMENTS

NASA safety procedures require the implementation of a fracture control plan. Dye penetrant is used to inspect for critical crack sizes, and proof tests are used to screen out certain crack sizes. Metallic structures exhibit detectable cracks, but glassy, brittle materials have very small critical cracks, on the order of a few thousandths of an inch, which are not readily detectable by conventional inspection techniques. These more brittle materials have low strength and high data scatter, which are not usually correlated to an observable crack. Proof testing of an operational brittle component is the preferred approach, but if such testing is not practical (e.g., because of size and configuration of the component), then analytical, conservative verification of adequate structural margins is required in accordance with this document.

Verification of brittle component structural integrity, by analysis and suitable specimen testing, must account for the principal brittle behavior characteristics: the size effect, the effect of stress distribution, and the effect of high data scatter. A statistical approach is necessary, requiring the testing of small representative specimens to provide statistical parameters. In order to predict the allowable stress and the corresponding Factor of Safety of a full-scale component, its strength must be estimated from specimen test data. These data must be properly scaled to account for actual component size and operating stress distributions.

The method defined herein to verify brittle structure integrity is based on the concept of Risk of Rupture, derived from the Weibull theory of brittle failure. It combines finite element structural analysis with the theory of brittle material failure to predict the Factor of Safety of a large brittle component. The theoretical foundations and procedures for verifying the strength margins of full-scale components are addressed in the following subsections.

#### 3.1.1 WEIBULL THEORY OF BRITTLE STRENGTH

The prediction of strength for large, brittle space system structures must account for strength reduction from effects of size, stress distribution, surface fabrication condition, and inherent scatter of brittle strength. The theory of strength of brittle materials used in this document was developed in its present form by W. Weibull, who published his well-known seminal paper in 1939.

The Weibull theory addressed the discrepancy between observed material strength and the theoretical strength that far exceeds observed values. Practical strength was limited, in his view, by intense flaws distributed throughout the material, causing high stress concentration and failure when the tensile stress exceeded the local strength at a severe flaw. Unlike metals, brittle materials have shear strengths exceeding tensile strength and will not shear to relieve local high stress concentrations. Rather, tensile fracture initiates at the weakest defect, and the brittle material behaves like a chain that fails at its weakest link. The Weibull theory of brittle strength is a "weakest link" or series model, derived from the statistics of extreme values in a random sample. Consequences of this theory are high strength scatter, a strength decrease with increasing size, and a dependence of strength on the distribution of applied tensile stress.

The classical Weibull distribution is utilized here as the rational procedure for predicting the strength of very large, brittle structures. The procedure is based on tests of small convenient and representative test specimens, and a conservative statistical analysis of data scatter. The Weibull theory results in a power law, exponential statistical distribution. The exponential term of the Weibull distribution is termed the Risk of Rupture. This term allows direct prediction of strengths at equal probability of failure for various sized components subject to various stress distributions. A guideline procedure is developed in this document to combine the Weibull theory with the usual finite element structural analysis, in order to predict the strength and Factor of Safety of large, brittle components.

The finite element structural analysis that is commonly conducted on space system structures is modified to perform a numerical integration of the Weibull Risk of Rupture, which we call the R-integral, for the operational component. The Risk of Rupture is also computed for the representative test articles, and the respective Risks of Rupture are equated to determine the expected reduction in strength of the large operational component and thereby its Factor of Safety at design operating conditions.

## 3.1.2 WEIBULL ANALYSIS OF BRITTLE STRENGTH

The classical Weibull distribution for strength of brittle materials is expressed as

$$S = \exp - \left[ \int_{V} \left( \frac{\sigma}{\sigma_o} \right)^m dV \right]$$

where S is the cumulative probability of surviving the applied tensile stress acting over the volume V; the subscript o denotes a scaling factor; and the exponent m is termed the Weibull modulus. The Weibull Modulus is a statistical shape factor of the distribution and is inversely proportional to the coefficient of variation, cv. An accurate approximation is given by  $m \approx 1.2/\text{cv}$ . The equation above gives the strength distribution of a brittle material.

The exponential term, the Risk of Rupture, R, is expressed as the R-integral:

$$R = \left[ \int_{V} \left( \frac{\sigma}{\sigma_o} \right)^m dV \right]$$

This R-integral determines the probability of failure for any stress distribution and volume.

## 3.1.2.1 SIZE EFFECT FOR UNIFORM TENSION

Consider two specimens of similar material but of different size that are tested for strength by uniform tensile stresses throughout their volumes,  $V_1$  and  $V_2$ . The respective R-integrals are given by

$$R_1 = \left(\frac{\sigma_1}{\sigma_o}\right)^m V_1 \qquad \qquad R_2 = \left(\frac{\sigma_2}{\sigma_o}\right)^m V_2$$

Since the Risks of Rupture are equal at equal probabilities of failure, the effect of size on strength is determined by equating  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  and eliminating the scale factor,  $\sigma_0$ , in the resulting ratio:

$$\left(\frac{\sigma_1}{\sigma_2}\right) = \left(\frac{V_2}{V_1}\right)^{1/m}$$

If  $V_2$  is larger than  $V_1$ , its relative strength will be diminished. The effect will be more pronounced with greater strength scatter (lower m-value). The same relationship will hold for any stress distribution that is scaled linearly between the two specimen sizes.

## 3.1.2.2 STRESS DISTRIBUTION EFFECT FOR TENSION AND BENDING

The Risk of Rupture,  $R_{UB}$ , for uniform bending in a rectangular beam specimen having volume  $V_{UB}$  in tension, and the Risk of Rupture,  $R_T$ , for the uniform tension specimen, are given by

$$R_{UB} = \left(\frac{\sigma_1}{\sigma_o}\right)^m \frac{V_{UB}}{(m+1)} \qquad R_T = \left(\frac{\sigma_2}{\sigma_o}\right)^m V_T$$

Equating the Risks of Rupture gives the relative strengths of the two cases as

$$\frac{R_{T}}{R_{UB}} = \left[ \left( \frac{V_{UB}}{V_{T}} \right) \frac{1}{(m+1)} \right]^{(1/m)}$$

If both specimens have equal total volume in tension, the effect of the change in stress distribution from bending to uniform tension is a function only of the Weibull *m*-value. The effect is intensified by higher scatter, which corresponds with a lower *m*-value.

## 3.1.2.3 RISK OF RUPTURE FOR LINEAR STRESS GRADIENT

A common case is that of a finite element, subject to a linear tensile stress distribution like a beam, from maximum stress at one surface to minimum stress at the opposite surface. The R-integral for this element (the j-th element) with linear gradient is given in subsection 3.2.2.1, with the following result:

$$R_{j} = V_{j} \left( \frac{\sigma_{max}}{\sigma_{o}} \right)^{m} \left[ \frac{1 - \left( \frac{\sigma_{min}}{\sigma_{max}} \right)^{(m+1)}}{(m+1) \left( 1 - \frac{\sigma_{min}}{\sigma_{max}} \right)} \right]$$

This particular relation is a guideline for determining the finite element mesh fineness when computing the Risk of Rupture of an operational structure by the numerical method. This relation may be used to correct excessive conservatism associated with the assumption of uniform tension throughout the volume.

## 3.1.3 INTEGRATING STRUCTURAL AND STATISTICAL ANALYSES

The finite element (FE) structural analysis is used to compute the Risk of Rupture by numerical approximation of the R-integral. A representative tensile stress is selected for each finite element and assumed to act uniformly throughout that element volume (see the uniform tension case discussed in subsection 3.1.2.1). The Risk of Rupture of the total structure, R<sub>c</sub>, is computed by the summation:

$$R_{c} = \sum_{V_{T}} \left( \frac{\sigma_{i}}{\sigma_{o}} \right)^{m} \Delta V_{i}$$

For initial computation, the maximum principal tensile stress in the element should be used for  $\sigma_i$ , giving an inherently conservative result. Other options for  $\sigma_i$  are the average tensile stress, a selected characteristic stress between the maximum and minimum, or a substructured detailed numerical integration of the R-integral within the element. For biaxial principal tension, the summation is carried out separately for each principal stress.

This equation for R<sub>c</sub> lends itself to simple postprocessing analysis using the finite element stress output files and the element geometry files for individual volume computation. If the analysis prediction, based on the maximum element tensile stress, leads to an acceptable Factor of Safety, then

there is no need to proceed further, since a more accurate analysis will produce an even lower Risk of Rupture and higher margins. This approximation of component Risk of Rupture is more conservative for higher stress gradients.

The i-th element's tensile stress (its maximum or another representative element stress) should be normalized to the maximum (critical) operating tensile stress in the operational component as

$$\sigma_i = \sigma_{c_{max}} K_i$$

Substituting in the prior equation gives the component Risk of Rupture at design operating conditions:

$$R_{c} = \left[\frac{\sigma_{c (max)}}{\sigma_{o}}\right]^{m} \sum_{V_{\tau}} (K_{i}^{m}) \Delta V_{i}$$

This computation is now combined with data from test samples of the brittle material, which provide reference strength values with information on the Weibull modulus, the scatter, and the effects of size and stress distribution. Test specimens and specimen data analysis are addressed in a subsection 3.2. The specimens are most likely to be beams in bending, whose R-value is given directly by equations such as those in subsection 3.1.2.2. We note that, in the general case, the Risk of Rupture of the test specimens will be known from direct analysis and evaluation of the R-integral:

$$R_{\text{test}} = \int_{V} \left(\frac{\sigma}{\sigma_o}\right)^m dV$$

The stress anywhere in the test specimen can be expressed in terms of the maximum stress in the test specimen (e.g., the maximum outer fiber stress in a beam) and a dimensionless geometric function, F(x,y,z), describing the applied stress distribution. The specimen volume subject to tension,  $V_T$ , is also used for normalization, leading to a nondimensional geometric function to be integrated:

$$R_{\text{test}} = \left[\frac{\sigma_{\text{test}(max)}}{\sigma_o}\right]^m V_T \int_{V_T} \left[F(x, y, z)\right]^m \frac{dV}{V_T}$$

For most common types of tests and specimen shapes, this function is integrable in closed form.

## 3.1.4 ESTIMATING COMPONENT STRENGTH

The Risks of Rupture of the test specimens and of the large component are equated in order to compare the strengths at the same probability of failure. The test specimen strength,  $\sigma_{lest(max)}$ , and the maximum operating stress,  $\sigma_{c(max)}$ , are known. Thus, we have

$$\frac{\mathbf{R}_{\text{test(max)}}}{\mathbf{R}_{\text{c(max)}}} = \frac{\left[\frac{\sigma_{\text{test(max)}}}{\sigma_o}\right]^m V_T \int_{V_T} \left[F\left(x, y, z\right)\right]^m \frac{dV}{V_T}}{\left[\frac{\sigma_{c\,(\text{max})}}{\sigma_o}\right]^m \sum_{i} \left(K_i^m\right) \Delta V_i} = 1$$

The scaling factor,  $\sigma_o$ , is never explicitly evaluated, but is eliminated by the ratio of the two Risks of Rupture given by the previous equation. The relative strength, shown below, gives the strength of the large brittle structural component in terms of the test specimen strength. This strength prediction accounts for the effects of size, stress distribution, and statistical scatter (implicit in the Weibull modulus, m):

$$\frac{\sigma_{c (max)}}{\sigma_{test(max)}} = \left\langle \frac{V_T \int_{V_T} \left[ F(x, y, z) \right]^m \frac{dV}{V_T} \right\rangle^{(1/m)}}{\sum \left( K_i^m \right) \Delta V_i} \right\rangle$$

The total component volume that is subject to tension,  $V_{cT}$  is the sum of the element volumes,  $\Delta V_{i}$ , and these volumes may be normalized also, using  $Q_i = \Delta V_i / V_{cT}$  giving the normalized expression:

$$\frac{\sigma_{c (max)}}{\sigma_{test(max)}} = \left\langle \left( \frac{V_{test}}{V_{cT}} \right) \frac{\int_{V_{\tau}} \left[ F(x, y, z) \right]^{m} \frac{dV}{V_{T}} \right\rangle^{(1/m)}}{\sum (K_{i}^{m}) Q_{i}}$$

## 3.1.4.1 EXAMPLE OF ANALYSIS PROCEDURE - INITIAL DATA

This example utilizes methods and computations that are discussed in more detail in subsection 3.2. Consider a large spacecraft mirror made of ultralow expansion (ULE) glass. Reference strength and statistics are taken from laboratory tests of mirror quality uniform bend specimens, 0.125 in. high by 0.25 in. wide, with a 2 in. center span, giving a total midspan volume,  $V_{ub}$ , of 0.0625 in<sup>3</sup>. Surface preparation is representative of the flight mirror. Groups of at least 15, preferably 25 to 30, specimens are tested. The statistical analysis is based on pooling observations from various types of tests, as discussed in subsection 3.2.1.3, and fitting the median-normalized distribution with an appropriate Weibull distribution and m-value. The data for ULE glass show a scatter of 20% to 25% coefficient of variation, which corresponds to m = 5. For this example, the ULE glass test specimen median strength,  $\sigma_{UB}$ , is 10 ksi. For a sample size of 25 specimens and m = 5, the A-allowable knockdown factor is about 0.26, as shown in subsection 3.2.1.4.

## 3.1.4.2 EXAMPLE - DETAILED COMPUTATIONS FOR FACTOR OF SAFETY

The Risk of Rupture for the test specimens is given by:

$$\mathbf{R}_{\mathsf{UB}} = \left(\frac{\sigma_{\mathsf{UB}}}{\sigma_{o}}\right)^{m} \left(\frac{V_{\mathsf{UB}}}{2(m+1)}\right)$$

and the Risk of Rupture for the component is given by:

$$R_{c} = \left(\frac{\sigma_{c (max)}}{\sigma_{c}}\right)^{m} \sum (K_{i}^{m}) \Delta V_{i}$$

These Risks of Rupture are equated to give the strength relation

$$\frac{\sigma_{c(m\alpha\alpha)}}{\sigma_{test(m\alpha\alpha)}} = \left[ \left( \frac{V_{UB}}{2} \right) \frac{1}{(m+1) \sum \left( K_i^m \right) \Delta V_i} \right]^{\frac{1}{m}}$$

The output files from the finite element structural analysis of the mirror were postprocessed (see Appendix A) to give the value  $\sum (Ki)^m Vi = 0.113$  which, in turn, leads to the predicted component strength relative to the test specimens

$$\frac{\sigma_{c(max)}}{\sigma_{tes(max)}} = \left[ \left( \frac{0.0625}{2} \right) \frac{1}{(6)(0.113)} \right]^{\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)} = 0.54$$

The A-level design stress for the component is  $10,000 \times 0.54 \times 0.26 = 1404$  psi. In this particular instance, an operating peak stress of about 1000 psi in the component would correspond to a 1.4 Factor of Safety. This Factor of Safety is inherently conservative, being based on the Weibull volume flaw distribution. Note that the projected component Factor of Safety of 1.4 corresponds to a Factor of Safety of 7 from the small test specimens' strength.

#### 3.2 PROCEDURES

Tests conducted on suitable small specimens are used to determine the Weibull modulus for the material. Data processing methods allow the pooling of tests from several different types of specimen and sizes. Pooling also provides a more confident basis for selecting the Weibull modulus, permitting a lower knockdown factor for the A-level design allowable. An A-level design allowable factor is determined for the test specimens (subsection 3.2.1.4) on the basis of the corresponding probability for the normal distribution. The Risk of Rupture integral (R-integral) is determined from the geometry of the test specimen and the applied test stresses. The R-integral is estimated for the large operational component, and the relative strength of the large structure is computed by the equations of subsection 3.1.4. This computation yields the A-allowable strength value of the large structural component, and is compared to the operational stresses to determine the Factor of Safety. The procedure contains several aspects that make it inherently conservative, as discussed in the following subsections. Appendix C illustrates some of the statistical strength effects and the data processing.

#### 3.2.1 DEVELOPING MATERIAL DATA

The following subsections address test specimen configuration, recommended number of test specimens, data normalization, and A-level allowable.

## 3.2.1.1 TEST SPECIMEN CONFIGURATION

The typical type of specimen used to generate design data for brittle glassy materials is the flex bar. Tests may be conducted in simple bending (3 point) or in uniform bending (4 point). Specimens may be rectangular or circular cross sections. Both length and cross-section size may be changed to explore the effects of size and stress distribution (ASTM flex testing guidelines are available). The specimen material should be representative of the large structure. Surface preparation, texture, and environment should simulate that of the operational component. It is well known that surface etching can substantially increase the strength of glass, and that surface coatings can preserve this improvement for substantial periods of time in ambient environments. If such strength is critical for the flight component, and extended storage is a possibility, then witness specimens should be prepared and kept in the same environments as the flight article. These specimens may be tested to verify preflight strength and margins of safety.

## 3.2.1.2 GUIDELINE FOR NUMBER OF TEST SPECIMENS

The Weibull modulus of brittle materials such as glass and ceramics varies typically between m=4 and m=10, with polished glass giving values of around 5. Controlled surface grinding and sawing decreases the strength and also the scatter, so that the Weibull modulus may increase substantially from the values of highly polished defect-free surfaces. The test articles should be processed to represent the critical surfaces of flight hardware.

In order to develop a guideline for sample size, a Monte Carlo study was conducted (see Appendix B) in which random samples were drawn from an ideal Weibull distribution with m = 5. Replicate sample sizes of 10, 15, and 25 were generated and analyzed to estimate Weibull modulus.

These semiempirical Monte Carlo trials show that the parent distribution is reasonably recovered from samples of 15, although, of course, consistency is improved with the larger sample size. Therefore, the sample size should exceed 15 for each particular test type. Samples of 30 are preferred, especially if A-level design criteria are to be rigidly imposed. Normalization and pooling techniques may be used to develop a larger sample size for improving the Weibull modulus estimate and also to decrease the A-level knockdown factor.

To verify the consistency between the statistical variations and the effects of size and stress distribution, tests should be conducted with different sizes and stress distributions. These different test groups can be pooled by normalization to create a larger population base for statistical estimates.

## 3.2.1.3 DATA NORMALIZATION AND POOLING

The classical form of the Weibull distribution is

$$S = exp - \left[ \int_{V} \left( \frac{\sigma}{\sigma_{o}} \right)^{m} dV \right]$$

As noted in subsection 3.1.3, the exponential part of the distribution can be rewritten in terms of a reference maximum stress and a dimensionless geometric function that accounts in general for specimen shape and applied stress distribution:

$$R = \left\langle \left(\frac{\sigma}{\sigma_o}\right)^m V \int_{V_T} [F(x, y, z)]^m \frac{dV}{V} \right\rangle = Ln(1/S)$$

The median strength value,  $\sigma_{med}$ , corresponding to S = 0.5, is given by

$$\operatorname{Ln}(2) = \left\langle \left( \frac{\sigma_{med}}{\sigma_o} \right)^m V \int_{V_T} \left[ F(x, y, z) \right]^m \frac{dV}{V} \right\rangle$$

Eliminating  $\sigma_o$  gives the general median normalized Weibull distribution:

$$S = exp - \left[ Ln(2) \left( \frac{\sigma}{\sigma_{med}} \right)^m \right]$$

This normalized distribution allows pooling different sets of data on the same material in order to estimate the Weibull modulus, m. Each group of data is normalized to the respective median value, and then combined into a larger pooled population to investigate the statistical strength distribution. This larger sample size benefits the knockdown factor for A-level allowables (see subsection 3.2.1.4).

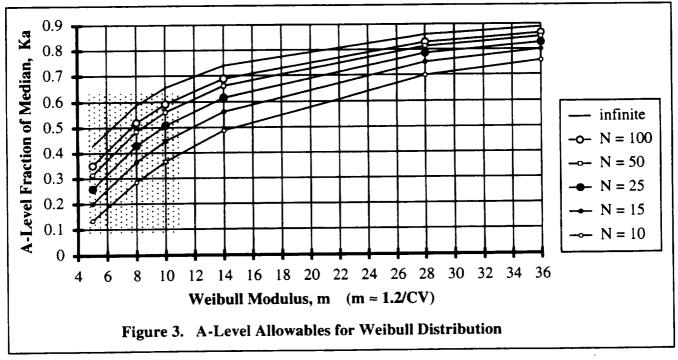
## 3.2.1.4 A-LEVEL DESIGN ALLOWABLES FACTORS

The conventional engineering design requirement for primary structure is the A-level design basis, defined to have a reliability of 99% with 95% confidence. A less stringent alternative is the B-level design basis, defined to have a reliability of 90% with 95% confidence. The design-allowable knockdown levels are dependent on the reference data base. The B-level is used for secondary structure, for multiple load path designs, and for cases where the design data base is known to be excessively scattered. A guideline knockdown factor table is provided in MIL-HBK5, based on the normal distribution. The knockdown factor is very sensitive to the number of test specimens. For example, the traditional 3-sigma knockdown, used by most designers, is equivalent to an A-level only if there are over 30 test specimens in the design data generation program.

The MIL-HBK5 guideline is based on the standardized normal distribution, and the A-level knockdown is given in terms of a number of standard deviations, KA, from the mean or median value. For metallic primary structures the variability is typically very small, on the order of a few percent at most, and the A-level allowable is around 90% of the median strength value. For brittle materials like glass and ceramics, the variability is much greater, and the normal distribution is physically inadmissible as a rational description of material behavior. Table 1 gives the A-level normal probabilities are used to establish the corresponding knockdown factors for the Weibull distribution having coefficients of variation CV and equivalent Weibull Moduli, m. The factors are tabulated and plotted below in Figure 3.

Table 1. A-level Equivalent Knockdown Factors for Weibull Distributions

	Sample size = std, devs. KA = Dist A-level S =	10 3.98 0.99997	15 3.52 0.99978	25 3.16 0.99921	50 2.86 0.99788	100 2.68 0.99632	inf. 2.33 0.9901
CV	m	Weibul	l A-Allowable	as fraction of m	edian, Ka		
0.24	5	0.134	0.2	0.258	0.314	0.351	0.428
0.15	8	0.285	0.365	0.429	0.485	0.52	0.588
0.12	10	0.366	0.447	0.508	0.561	0.592	0.654
0.086	14	0.488	0.562	0.616	0.661	0.688	0.739
0.043	28	0.698	0.75	0.785	0.813	0.829	0.859
0.033	36	0.756	0.8	0.828	0.851	0.865	0.889



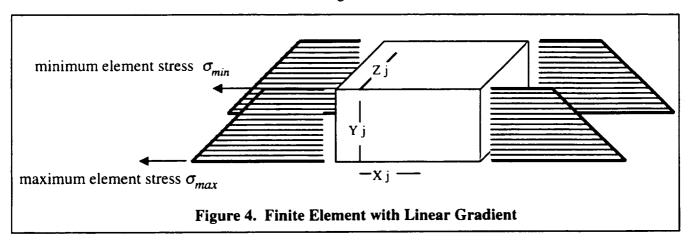
#### 3.2.2 COMPUTING THE COMPONENT FACTOR OF SAFETY

This subsection presents several basic steps to arrive at the component Factor of Safety: (1) limiting the stress gradient in the finite elements; (2) determining the appropriate mesh fineness; (3) using the FE analysis to get the component Risk of Rupture; (4) postprocessing analysis files; (5) estimating the component's expected strength, and (6) determining the component A-level allowable strength and corresponding Factor of Safety by comparison with test specimen data.

## 3.2.2.1 GUIDELINE FOR LIMITING ELEMENT STRESS GRADIENT

The conservative approach for numerical computation of the Risk of Rupture is to use the maximum principal tension in the finite element as effectively constant throughout the element. This approach may be excessively conservative when there is a significant stress gradient, and the resulting predicted strength reduction may be very large. A more accurate approach is necessary to avoid excessively pessimistic predictions. The computations in this subsection provide a more accurate analysis of the Risk of Rupture for a linear stress gradient within the element.

Consider the schematic finite element shown in Figure 4.



The Risk of Rupture is defined as

$$R = \int_{V} \left(\frac{\sigma}{\sigma_o}\right)^m dV$$

where  $dV_j = Z_j X_j dY$ , and the stress varies only in the Y-direction

$$R = \frac{1}{(\sigma_o)^m} \int_{Y_j} \left[ \sigma_{min} + (\sigma_{max} - \sigma_{min}) \frac{Y}{Y_j} \right]^m Z_j X_j dy$$

Rewriting R in volume-normalized form (see subsection 3.1.3) gives

$$R = \frac{V_j}{(\sigma_o)^m} \int_{v=0}^{v=y_j} \left[ \sigma_{min} + (\sigma_{max} - \sigma_{min}) \frac{Y}{Y_j} \right]^m \frac{dY}{Y_j}$$

Letting  $W = Y/Y_j$ ,  $A = \sigma_{min}$ , and  $B = \sigma_{max} - \sigma_{min}$ , we have

$$R = \frac{V_j}{(\sigma_o)^m} \int_{w=0}^{w=1} (A + BW)^m dW$$

Integration and rearrangement lead to the following expression, which is equated to the Risk of Rupture for equivalent uniform tension throughout the element volume

$$R = V_{j} \left( \frac{\sigma_{max}}{\sigma_{o}} \right)^{m} \left[ \frac{1 - \left( \frac{\sigma_{min}}{\sigma_{max}} \right)^{(m+1)}}{(m+1)\left(1 - \frac{\sigma_{min}}{\sigma_{max}}\right)} \right] = V_{j} \left( \frac{\sigma_{eq}}{\sigma_{o}} \right)^{m}$$

This expression defines an equivalent uniform stress,  $\sigma_{eq}$ , which produces the same Risk of Rupture as the linear stress gradient. The graph of this relation, shown in Figure 5, provides a basis for more refined R-integral computation, if needed. Using the uniform equivalent stress computation in regions of linear stress gradients will give more accurate and less pessimistic estimates:

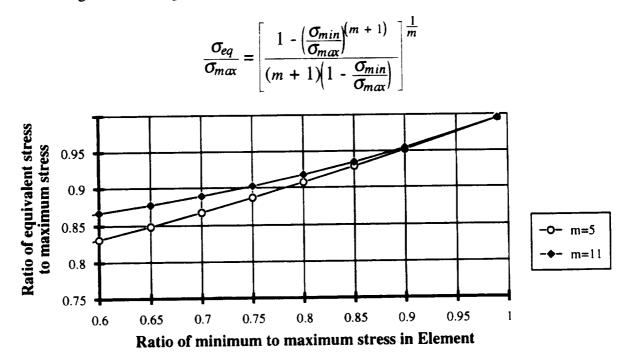


Figure 5. Equivalent uniform stress for linear gradient

#### 3.2.2.2 GUIDELINE FOR DETERMINING MESH FINENESS

For most cases of finite-element structural analysis of large, brittle components, the finite element mesh will be sufficiently fine for adequate estimates of the Risk of Rupture by the maximum principal tensile stress acting uniformly in the element volume. Where the stress varies significantly through the element, the previous subsection provides a guideline to improve the accuracy of the Risk of Rupture computation. If gradients through the finite elements are sharp and possibly nonlinear, or highly skewed with respect to the element boundaries, it may be appropriate to remesh the FE grid more finely in the local tensile stress regions or to introduce conservative analysis in this region.

If the ratio of minimum-to-maximum tensile stress in an element is less than 0.80, or the stress gradient is not congruent with the element boundaries, or the correction of subsection 3.2.2.1 is not deemed adequate, the finite element mesh should be refined. It is recommended that minimum-to-maximum stress ratio exceed 0.80.

#### 3.2.2.3 FE ANALYSIS OF COMPONENT AND R-INTEGRAL

Appendix A provides a computerized procedure to estimate the Risk of Rupture from the FE stress analysis. The procedure uses the maximum principal tension uniformly distributed within the element volume. The Weibull modulus, m, must be derived from specimen testing.

The FE analysis files provide the volume of each element, the principal tensile stresses, and the average tensile stress in the element, the K value (ratio of element peak tension to the overall peak tensile stress in the component). The individual element Risk of Rupture for the i-th element is given by

$$R_i (\sigma_o)^m = (K_i)^m (\Delta V_i)$$

The ultimate objective is the component Risk of Rupture, Rc, given by the equation noted in subsection 3.1.3, with  $V_T$  denoting the whole volume in tension:

$$R_{c} = \left[\frac{\sigma_{c (max)}}{\sigma_{o}}\right]^{m} \sum_{V_{\tau}} (K_{i}^{m}) \Delta V_{i}$$

#### 3.2.2.4 FE ANALYSIS POSTPROCESSING

A postprocess procedure may be set up, using Appendix A as a guide, to compute and tabulate the parameters discussed in the previous paragraph: the volume, maximum and minimum principal tensions in each element, the equivalent element stress (subsection 3.2.2.1), the K value, and the individual scaled Risk of Rupture value. The computations should be presented in a table of file columns, as shown below.

The columns of individual finite element volume, and total scaled Risk of Rupture results should be added to give the total component volume and scaled Risk of Rupture.

An example tabulation for each element is given below (numbers are arbitrary, m = 5, see Appendix A):

elem. No.	elem. vol.	max. tensile	min. tensile	equiv. tensile	K-ratio	Kiii	K™∆V <sub>i</sub>
112	0.002	3000	2400	2715	0.93	0.696	0.00139
							•••
	total vol.						total

This table applies only to elements in tension, and there will be two columns for K if both principal stresses are tensile, as noted in subsection 3.1.3.

#### 3.2.2.5 DETERMINING THE COMPONENT FACTOR OF SAFETY

This procedure is identical with that shown in subsection 3.1.4.1, where equating the specimen and component Risks of Rupture gives the ratio of expected strengths at the same probability of failure. The test specimen Risk of Rupture is usually determined in closed form, in terms of a geometric function reflecting the tensile stress distribution throughout the specimen, which is usually simple enough to allow the integration, as discussed in subsections 3.1.2 and 3.1.4. The relative reference strength of the component to the specimen is given by

$$\frac{\sigma_{c (max)}}{\sigma_{test(max)}} = \left\langle \frac{V_T \int_{V_T} \left[ F(x, y, z) \right]^m \frac{dV}{V_T}}{\sum_{V_T} \left( K_i^m \right) \Delta V_i} \right\rangle^{(1/m)}$$

The integrand, which varies with test type, is denoted by  $F^*$ , and the component strength is given by:

$$\sigma_{c (max)} = \sigma_{test (max)} \left[ \frac{V_T F^*}{\sum_{V_T} (K_i)^m \Delta V_i} \right]^{\frac{1}{m}}$$

In order to estimate the Factor of Safety, the reference component strength,  $\sigma_{c(max)}$ , in the above equation must be reduced to the A-level allowable strength in the component. The A-level allowable component strength,  $\sigma_{c\ allow}$ , is determined from the knockdown factors (denoted here by  $K_a$ ) defined in subsection 3.2.1.4 and Figure 3.

The Factor of Safety is given by the ratio of A-level allowable strength to the maximum operational stress,  $\sigma_{op(max)}$ , in the component:

FOS = 
$$\frac{\sigma_{c \text{ allow}}}{\sigma_{op(max)}} = \frac{K_a[\sigma_{test(max)}]}{\sigma_{op(max)}} \left[ \frac{V_T F^*}{\sum_{V_T} (K_i)^m \Delta V_i} \right]^{\frac{1}{m}}$$

A particular form of this computation was used in the example of subsection 3.1.4.1.

This equation addresses the scatter and allowable knockdown factors for the Weibull distribution, through  $K_a$ . It also addresses the effect of stress distribution and size difference between test specimens and operational component, through the bracketed factor and the Weibull modulus, m.

## **APPENDICES**

- A. POST-PROCESSING ANALYSIS FOR ESTIMATING THE R-INTEGRAL
- B. GUIDELINE FOR SAMPLE SIZE BY MONTE CARLO SIMULATION
- C. ILLUSTRATIVE GLASS TESTING

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## APPENDIX A

# POST-PROCESSING ANALYSIS FOR ESTIMATING THE R-INTEGRAL

- A.1 User Manual for Risk of Rupture Code
- A.2 Finite Element Analysis Post-processing

Prepared by:

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Aerojet Electronic Systems Division

Azusa, California

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## APPENDIX A.1

# USER MANUAL FOR RISK OF RUPTURE CODES

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#### 1. Introduction

Previous studies (References 1 and 2) indicate that the strength of a brittle structure can be estimated by determining the term  $\Sigma K^m_{\ i} V_{i}$ , using results of a finite element analysis of the structure and Weibull parameter. The process of calculation of this summation is very time-consuming and therefore it needs to be computerized. A computer program, called WEIBULL, was developed for this purpose. This program will determine the subject summation if the volume and corresponding tensile stress of each element in the analysis model are known. Another computer program, called READFILE, was developed to transfer the values of volumes and stresses of all elements in the model, from the structural analysis output file, to two data files which will be used later as input files for the WEIBULL program.

This manual will familiarize you with the basics of the two programs READFILE and WEIBULL. It will help you get started in two steps. First, it will provide a quick overview of the two programs. Second, it will guide you through a hands-on example. Listings of the two programs are also included in the appendix.

#### 2. Overview Of The READFILE Program

READFILE is a computer program written in VAX C language. Its function is to scan through the output file of the NASTRAN analysis run and transfer all information concerning the volumes and corresponding stresses of all elements in the model to two separate data files.

The program was prepared as generally as possible so that it can be used to obtain any data for any group of elements, and can be used for other structural analysis output files with little modifications. To serve that purpose, the program was developed such that it can read in any file (INPUT FILE) and write it, or a portion of it, in the form of two columns (in our application, one column is for the element ID numbers, the other is for either the corresponding volumes or stresses), to another file (OUTPUT FILE). To allow the user the option to name his/her output file, the names of the two input and output files are to supplied in the command line that invokes the program, However, to pass the file names to the program as arguments, the program must be installed as a DCL foreign command. As explained in page 5-16 of "Guide to VAX C" (for VAX C Version 3.0), the program name can be assigned to a symbol that is later used to invoke the program. For example, to assign the program to the symbol ECHO, the following command can be used:

\$ ECHO == "\$ DISK\$AES204:[D4300.NGUYENT]READFILE.EXE"

Now, the program can be run by typing at the command line the following:

\$ ECHO InputFileName OutputFileName

#### Example: \$ ECHO NASTRAN.F06 VOLUME.DAT

If the user specifies an existing name for the output file, data will be added to the end of the given file. Next, the program will prompt the user for additional data that locate the portion in the Input File to be read. These data include:

- 1. The string (FIRST STRING) locating the start of the file portion of interest, e.g. PAGE.
- 2. The farthest-to-the-left string (SECOND STRING) from which the position of the two columns to be read are referenced.
- 3. The starting value of a group of incrementing numbers attributing to the first string, e.g. StartingPageNumber.
- 4. The ending value of the group of incrementing numbers attributing to the first string, e.g. EndingPageNumber.
- 5. The number of lines from the line containing the first string to the top line of the two subject columns (vertical reference for both columns).
- 6. The number of character spaces from the beginning of the second string to the beginning of the first column (horizontal reference for the first column).
- 7. The number of character spaces from the beginning of the second string to the beginning of the second column (horizontal reference for the second column).

Figure 1 shows partial listing of a typical data file with the required data input for the program READFILE.

There might be other unnecessary data that coincidentally fit the given locating data input. These data will also be displayed in the two columns and therefore, they must be removed by editing the output files before the files can be used as input files for the program WEIBULL.

Figure 1 - A typical data file with required data input for the program READFILE 023246 023361 023361 023361 023361 023371 023371 023371 023371 023371 023371 023371 023371 023371 023371 023371 023371 027673 023371 023371 023371 101172 027837 027837 027837 019964 102028 102028 102028 102028 102028 102028 023246 023359 023283 023371 023391 023283 110611 .055887 .155796 .155805 .07973 13185 155743 079857 154977 131437 110692 155805 155805 .155805 .674477 .155222 .079533 .155743 . 861808 . 291509 3. 85983 . 155805 . 622412 AREA .154977 .155725 .155805 .155939 .155939 .155939 .155739 155743 .155805 .154977 23, 1992 MSC/NASTRAN 10/20/89 2 .023369 .023361 .023361 .023371 .023359 .01398 .023361 .102028 .102028 .579002 .023371 .019929 VOLUME .023246 .023369 .023391 .023391 .023391 .023361 .023361 .023361 .023361 .023361 .023361 .023361 .023361 .023361 .023361 .023361 8 © **©** 7AREA 155796 155796 15523 155939 155939 155939 155939 155743 110477 110477 1155743 155743 155743 155743 155767 155767 155905 155767 155805 07973 155939 .155743 131437 ග JUNE お ④ <u>ල</u> 10 11163 1163 90  $\odot$ Data input for the program READFILE: EL EMENT .605436 .023283 .210574 .023361 .102204 .578929 .093375 VOLUME .016111 .023361 .04606 .023371 .023371 .023391 .023361 .023361 .023361 .023361 .023371 .023371 .023371 .023371 .023371 .023371 .023371 .023371 .023371 .023371 <u>(</u> 019572 PAGE AREA .046032 .155739 .131601 .155805 .155805 .155805 .155743 .155743 .155743 .155805 .155805 .155805 .155805 .155805 .155805 .155939 3.85961 .155743 .622283 154977 91 11162 11166 1166 1166 1166 1166 1166 1166 1166 1166 1166 1166 1166 1166 1166 1 ELEMENT VOI,UME -01508 -023365 -023391 -023391 -023361 023337 219786 023283 023381 02396 02396 21559 21559 023371 .038742 WEIBULL PARAMETER STUDY MIRROR .155743 622337 154977 154977 110692 110692 1155591 155591 155591 155591 155591 155591 155591 155591 155591 155591 155591 155591 155591 155591 155767 131601 1155939 155939 155805 155743 155743 155743 155743 155796 155805 155805 155805 155805 155805 155805 155805 155805 155805 9) 139547 1881 43454 (C) ELEMENT TYPE 

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### Overview Of The WEIBULL Program

WEIBULL is written in VAX FORTRAN language. Input files to this program consist of the 'VOLUME.DAT' and the 'STRESS.DAT' data files which are generated by the program READFILE. After reading these two input files, knowing the volumes and the corresponding stresses of all elements in the model, the program will determine the maximum tensile stress of the entire structure. Finally, the program will calculate the summation  $\Sigma K^{m}_{i}V_{i}$  where  $V_{i}$  is the volume of the ith element and  $K_{i}$  is the ratio of the tensile stress of the ith element to the maximum tensile stress of the entire structure. The first two DIMENSION statements in the program can be modified for larger analysis problem. As shown, the program can take 2000 elements with 2000 values for volumes and 4000 values for stresses (There are a maximum and a minimum stress value for each element); also, the element ID numbers for these 2000 elements cannot exceed the number 3000.

To execute this program, the following command can be typed:

#### \$ RUN WEIBULL

The program will prompt the user for the value of Weibull parameter:

ENTER WEIBULL PARAMETER (#.#)

After the user enters the Weibull parameter (using format #.#, e.g. 5.2), the program will perform the calculations and write out the results in a file called WEIBULL.OUT. The calculated value of  $\Sigma K^{m}{}_{i}V_{i}$  in this file can be used in estimating the strength of the structure as described previously in References (1) and (2).

#### 4. Example

To process the portion of NASTRAN output file as shown in Table 1, the following steps can be performed:

To assign the program READFILE to a symbol called ECHO:

\$ ECHO = "\$ DISK\$AES204:[D4300.NGUYENT]READFILE.EXE"

To obtain a file containing volumes of all elements in the model:

\$ ECHO NASTRAN.F06 VOLUME.DAT Input control parameters: PAGE ELEMENT 65 65 51 3 20

This computer run will create a data file called VOLUME.DAT that contains volumes for the first column of elements as shown in Table 2. Note that this file might have to be edited to remove any undesired data. Additional runs have to be performed for the remaining elements. Data inputs for these runs are:

Input control parameters: PAGE ELEMENT 65 65 51 35 52
Input control parameters: PAGE ELEMENT 65 65 51 67 84
Input control parameters: PAGE ELEMENT 65 65 51 99 116
Input control parameters: PAGE ELEMENT 66 75 8 3 20
Input control parameters: PAGE ELEMENT 66 75 8 35 52
Input control parameters: PAGE ELEMENT 66 75 8 67 84
Input control parameters: PAGE ELEMENT 66 75 8 99 116

Table 3 shows the complete VOLUME.DAT file.

• To obtain a file containing principal stresses of all elements in the model:

\$ ECHO NASTRAN.F06 STRESS.DAT Input control parameters: PAGE ELEMENT 305 409 9 3 86

Table 4 shows a partial listing of the STRESS.DAT file.

To run program WEIBULL:

\$ RUN WEIBULL
ENTER WEIBULL PARAMETER (#.#)
5.0

Table 5 shows the results of this run (file WEIBULL.OUT).

# TABLE 1 - An Excerpt From NASTRAN Output File

This excerpt shows how volumes and resulted stresses of all elements in the model are presented in the NASTRAN output file.

;

# SEQUENCE PROCESSOR OUTPUT

1 GROUP (S). 1002 POINTS DIVIDED INTO THERE ARE

CONNECTION DATA

ASSEMBLY TIME (SEC) NUMBER **ELEMENT TYPE** 

704.09 434.38 744 QUAD4 TRIA3 1662 ELEMENTS IS 1138.47 SECONDS. TOTAL MATRIX ASSEMBLY TIME FOR

ORIGINAL PERFORMANCE DATA

METHOD DECOMP TIME (SECS) (6.0 DOF/GRID ) DECOMP TIME (SECS) (6.0 DOF/GRID ) 3519.774 4715.691 P-AVERAGE P-AVERAGE 0.00 P-GROUPS P-GROUPS 0 C-MAXIMUM C-MAXIMUM 6 49.63 C-RMS C-RMS C-AVERAGE C-AVERAGE 45.62 AV. CONNECTIVITY AV. CONNECTIVITY RESEQUENCED PERFORMANCE DATA NO. GRIDS NO. GRIDS 1002 SUPER (GROUP) ID SUPER (GROUP) ID

ORIGINAL 3519.774 i -- AS THE ORIGINAL SEQUENCE FOR THE ABOVE GROUP IS BETTER, IT WILL BE RETAINED AND USED. 0

ACTIVE

0.00

0

8

57.62

54.06

1002

VOLUME	.023246	.023359	.023283	-	~	33	.023283	.013991	.023246	171	~	336	~	.023246	.023361	.023371	.023371	.038714	.013972	.023369	~	790	33	614	336	795	324	.046003	616760.	200	33	•	•	_	~	~	8	6	154	.102028		.023371	2	2
ID AREA	u,	.155725	.155222	.155805	.155939	.155939	.155222	٠,	.154977	8	3	ŝ	5574	Š	.155739	47	.155805	.110611.	588	.155796	.155805	7973	559	318	.155743	798	S	<u> </u>	110101	155805		S	.155805		.155222	.079533	.155743	~	•	29	₩	S	. 622412	5
H	164	168	188	202	506	210		218	244	569	280	284	292	296	326	330	340	386	396	402	413	421	<b>4</b> 38	443	154	468	204	208	66.0	586	610	614	618	625	629	633	639	•	699	969	111	722	739	746
VOLUME	.023246	.023369	.023283	.124718	.023391	.023391	.023391	.023283	.046003	.038667	.023361	.023361	.023361	.023246	.023365	.023371	.023371	.016078	.019561	.023365	.023371	.019932	.023391	.032963	.023361	.019964	.023246	.032859	8 4	יי בי	023361	.023371	.023359	398	.023283	.019883	.5798		•	.102020	. 579002	.023371	.019929	021110
AREA	.154977	.155796	.155223	.831455	.155939	.155939	.155939	.155222	.131437	.110477	.155743	.155743	574	.154977	.155767	.155805	.155805	.045937	.055887	576	.155805	79	.155939	.13165	.155743	.079857	.154977	13143/	1/0161.	155730	155739	.155805	.155725	.055919	.155222	07953	3.86534	557	9126	29150	3.86001	.155805	.079714	155501
ELEMENT ID	163	167	187	195	202	509	213	217	231	566	279	283	291	295	308	329	339	382	393	401	412	418	438	442	453	459	203	207	976	1 00	900	613	617	621	628	632	638	642	999	689	702	121	727	745
VOI.UME	.016111	9	.04606	.038709	.023371	.023371	.023391	~	2	~	.023361	~	.023361	~	.019592	~	.023371	.023371	.027653	2	.578949	~	.093342	.023391	.578942	.023361	2	023246	192260	019572	023366	.023359	.023369	.023369	.605436	328	.210574	.023361	220	.578929	37	.0279	.023371	04607
AREA	.046032	.155739	.131601	.110597	.155805	.155805	.155939	.155222	.131437	.110477	.155743	.155743	.155743	S	Ň.		S	.155805	.110611.	0	•	.155805	~	_	3,85961	.155743	.622283	154977	156770	055919	155771	.155725	.155796	.155796	4.03624	5522	.842298	.155743		3.85952	.622503	7	.155805	131630
ELEMENT ID	162	166	180	192	204	208	212	216	229	261	278	282	290	294	298	328	332	354	391	00 <b>+</b>	<b>9</b> 0 <b>7</b>	415	436	<b>+</b> 1	647	456	501	206	910	100 S	809	612	616	620	627	631	637	641	099	673	700	720	724	744
VOLUME	.011508	.023365	$\sim$	764	.023391	.023391	.023371	.023283	.019588	.023246	.023361	.023361	.023361	.023246	.013994	.023369	.023371	.023371	148		.215511	.023371		.023391	.21555	.023361	.093351	.023246	265560.	797971	051570	.023339	.023366	.023337	.219786	.023283	.093322	.023361	.02795	993366	.215598	15	.023371	ິວ
AREA	.046032	.155767	.131601	.110597	.155939	.155939	S	.155222	.055965	.154977	.155743	.155743	.155743	.154977	S	.155796	.155805	.155805	.045937	.045927	.862044	.155005	. 622392	. 155939	.862199	.155743	. 622337	.154977	717770.	11015	155501	155591	1155771	155501	.879145	.155222	. 622145	.155743	.079857	.622438	.862392	.861799	.155805	677710
	161	165	178	189	203	207	211	215	219	251	277	281	285	293	297	327	331	353	390	399	403	<b>+</b> 1 <b>+</b>	433	044	<b>T</b>	455	497	505	200	7 5 5	20.0	(1)	615	619	626	630	989	640	644	671	869	715	723	7.73

VON MISES	1.287625E+02 1.517486E+02	6.894563E+01 6.864589E+01	9,520529E+01 9,639294E+01	6.196204E+01 6.479489E+01	6.330343E+01 5.261158E+01	9.846778E+01 5.102197E+01
) RO SHEAR) MINOR	-8.460185E+01 5.737916E+01	-7.959045E+01 2.537432E+01	-1.099254E+02 4.350783E+01	-7.152000E+01 1.774433E+01	-6.549036E+01 -4.076384E+00	-1.024144E+02 3.569431E+01
E L E M E N T S ( T R I A 3 ) PRINCIPAL STRESSES (ZERO SHEAR) ANGLE MAJOR MINO	6.358422E+01 1.720714E+02	-4.138274E+01 7.772074E+01	-5.612718E+01 1.104777E+02	-3.748095E+01 7.181843E+01	-4.627880E+00 5.045481E+01	-8.435975E+00 5.843876E+01
L E M E N T PRINCIS ANGLE	22.9206 25.3225	66.8098 -11.8865	-32.8870 -39.6696	-25.3414 79.7987	-55.2229 56.1580	-46.3838 57.7916
	5.315520E+01	1.382998E+01 -1.055081E+01	-2.453019E+01 -3.290694E+01	-1.316716E+01 9.425488E+00	-2.051410E+01 2.522351E+01	-4.693439E+01 1.025728E+01
SSES IN TRIANGULAR STRESSES IN ELEMENT COORD SYSTEM DRALLY NORMAL-Y SHEAR-XY	-6.212570E+01 7.836072E+01	-4.730748E+01 2.759513E+01	-9.406401E+01 7.079819E+01	-6.528427E+01 7.012230E+01	-2.442888E+01 3.354234E+01	-5.315635E+01 5.197731E+01
STRESSES STRESSES NORMAL-X	4.110807E+01 1.510899E+02	-7.366570E+01 7.549992E+01	-7.198855E+01 8.318729E+01	-4.371668E+01 1.944046E+01	-4.568937E+01 1.283609E+01	-5.769400E+01
FIBRE DISTANCE	-1.750000E-01 1.750000E-01	-1.250000E-01 1.250000E-01	-1,750000E-01 1,750000E-01	-1.250000E-01 1.250000E-01	-1.250000E-01 1.250000E-01	-1,75000E-01
ELEMENT ID.	2125	2126	2127	2128	2130	2132

# TABLE 2 - A Partial Listing of File VOLUME.DAT

This listing shows the result of the first computer run of the program READFILE in reading the volumes of those elements listed in the first column of the NASTRAN output file as shown in Table 1.

21	.023283
25	.023361
29	.023371
33	.023391
47	.023371
51	.023361
55	.023361
69	.023361
75	.011458
103	.013991
111	.023283
120	.016111

## TABLE 3 - A Complete Listing of File VOLUME.DAT

This listing shows the result of all the computer runs of the program READFILE in reading volumes of all elements listed in the NASTRAN output file as shown in Table 1.

2593471595310226048260962137179371095348282804823557011122233555821068158937159171122222222222222222222222222222222	.023361 .023371 .023361 .023361 .023361 .023361 .023361 .023361 .023391 .023246 .023371 .023371 .023371 .023361
219	.023283 .019588 .023246 .023361 .023361 .023246 .013994 .023369 .023371

## TABLE 4 - A Partial Listing of File STRESS.DAT

This listing shows the result of the execution of the progam READFILE in reading the principal stresses of all elements in the model.

```
21
     4.425900E+01
     7.970184E+01
     5.133324E+01
22
     8.377534E+01
     7.405219E+01
23
     7.253616E+01
24
     7.167787E+01
     5.694920E+01
25
     2.026727E+00
     1.028487E+00
26
    -1.588351E+00
     1.703049E+00
27
    -1.486169E-01
     1.591354E+01
28
     5.494180E+00
     1.188584E+00
29
     5.886485E+01
     3.975111E+01
30
     7.369182E+01
     7.505077E+01
     1.432576E+02
31
     6.465224E+01
32
     6.482987E+01
     1.318105E+02
     3.140154E+01
33
     6.927631E+01
34
     6.429088E-01
     9.962685E+01
     1.261949E+02
37
    -1.018380E+01
38
     1.180051E+02
     5.399296E+01
47
     6.312255E+01
     8.120956E+01
48
     5.844344E+01
     2.862135E+01
49
     7.362578E+00
     3.135316E+01
     8.913837E+01
50
     9.577346E+01
     7.964378E+00
51
     1.192653E+01
52
     1.233275E+01
     1.989032E+01
53
     1.030616E+00
     2.020785E+00
54
     1.590810E+01
    -1.356768E-01
     1.188783E+01
55
     7.946831E+00
56
    -6.499645E+00
    -4.051637E+00
     7.290546E+00
57
    -2.351501E+00
58
    -4.044339E+00
    -6.470842E+00
     1.848735E+00
69
     1.339524E+00
    -1.491037E+00
70
     -2.181815E+00
     1.184860E+00
71
     1.320040E+01
    -4.207570E+00
72
      5.070053E-01
      2.972058E+01
75
      5.701298E+01
```

## TABLE 5 - A Partial Listing of File WEIBULL.OUT

This listing shows the result of the execution of the program WEIBULL using the VOLUME.DAT and STRESS.DAT files as input.

ELEM VOLUME TENSILE STR VI\*(KI\*\*M)

21 223 24 25 27 28 29 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31	0.0232830 0.0233910 0.0232830 0.0233910 0.0233610 0.0233610 0.0232460 0.0233710 0.0233710 0.0233710 0.0233710 0.0233710 0.0233710 0.0233710 0.0233710 0.0233710 0.0233710 0.0233710 0.0233710 0.0233710 0.0233710 0.0233710 0.0233710	79.7018 83.7753 74.0522 71.6779 2.0267 1.7030 15.9135 5.4942 58.8648 75.0508 143.2576 131.8105 69.2763 99.6268 126.1949 118.0051 81.2096 58.4434 31.3532 95.7735 11.9265	0.94625E-06 0.12197E-05 0.65517E-06 0.55924E-06 0.10095E-13 0.42083E-14 0.30127E-09 0.14706E-11 0.20873E-06 0.70320E-06 0.17819E-04 0.11706E-04 0.47163E-06 0.28986E-05 0.94161E-05 0.67636E-05 0.10431E-05 0.20136E-06 0.89476E-08 0.23797E-05 0.71234E-10
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
- 2113 2114 2115 2116 2117 2118 2119 2120 2121 2122 2123 2124 2125 2126 2127 2128 2130 2132 0 SIGMA	0.0435390 0.0402030 0.0804050 0.0402030 0.0402030 0.0804050 0.0402030 0.0599980 0.0184430 0.0184430 0.0137610 0.0137610 0.01376600 0.0269000 0.0295490 0.0211060 0.0295490 0.0211060 0.0142050 0.0198870 0.0000000	39.3876 28.2241 10.7030 10.6147 67.3811 72.5601 249.9942 79.4675 37.6463 125.9023 23.3820 29.8033 164.3263 80.6225 114.8054 75.1257 53.2308 70.0470 0.0000	0.52156E-07 0.90987E-08 0.14271E-09 0.68458E-10 0.70563E-06 0.20436E-05 0.49606E-03 0.24027E-05 0.17622E-07 0.73727E-05 0.12153E-08 0.40888E-08 0.57022E-04 0.11579E-05 0.74470E-05 0.63823E-06 0.76715E-07 0.42378E-06 0.00000E+00

#### 5. References

- IOM #19/92, "Strength Estimte For Brittle (Glasslike) Structures Using Weibull Statistics And Finite Element Analysis", T. C. Nguyen to J. W. Provins, dated 8 June 92.
- 2. IOM #37/92, "Strength Estimate for DSP Primary Mirror Using Weibull Statistics And Finite Element Analysis Sensor Element", T. C. Nguyen to J. W. Provins, dated 5 August 92.
- 3. IOM #42/92, "Brittle Structures Study Post Processing Codes For Estimating Strength Of Brittle Structures", T. C. Nguyen to J. W. Provins, dated 24, September, 92.

#### 6. Appendix

- A.1.1 Listing of C program READFILE.C
- A.1.2 Listing of FORTRAN program WEIBULL.FOR

## APPENDIX A.1.1 - Listing of C Program READFILE.C

#### /\* PROGRAM READFILE. 3

This program is written in VAX C computer language. It reads in a file (INPUT FILE) and write it, or a portion of it, in the form of two columns, to another file (OUTPUT FILE).

The names of the two INPUT & OUTPUT files are to be supplied in the command line that invokes the program. In addition, to pass the file names to the program as arguments, the program must be installed as a DCL foreign command. As explained in page 5-16 of "Guide to VAX C" (for VAX C Version 3.0), the program name can be assigned to a symbol that is later used to invoke the program. For example, if the symbol is ECHO, the program can be run by typing at the command line the following:

#### \$ ECHO InputFileName OutputFileName

Data supplied to the program include:

- 1. The string (FIRST STRING) locating the start of the file portion of interest, e.g. PAGE;
- 2. The farthest-to-the-left string (SECOND STRING) from which the position of the two columns to be read are referenced;
- 3. The starting value of the group of incrementing numbers attributing to the first string, e.g. StartingPageNumber;
  4. The ending value of the group of incrementing numbers attributing
- to the first string, e.g. EndingPageNumber;
- 5. The number of lines from the line containing the first string to the top line of the two subject columns (vertical reference for both columns);
- 6. The number of character spaces from the beginning of the second string to the beginning of the first column (horizontal reference for the first column);
- 7. The number of character spaces from the beginning of the second string to the beginning of the second column (horizontal reference for the second column).

Example: PAGE ELEMENT 64 72 7 3 20

```
*/
#include stdlib
finclude stdio
#include string
#define TRUE 1
#define FALSE 0
main(int argc, char **argv)
   FILE *infile, *outfile;
   char *tmp, *ptr1, *ptr2, *ptr3; char line[140], str1[20], str2[20], outstr1[8]="", outstr2[14]="";
   int pgstrt, pgend, lnstrt, offset1, offset2;
   int first=TRUE;
   int pg=0;
   int ln=0;
   if(argc != 3)
      printf("\n%s%s%s\n","Usage: ", argv[0], " infile outfile");
      exit(1);
   infile=fopen(argv[1], "r");
   outfile=fopen(argv[2], "a");
   printf("\nInput control parameters: ");
   scanf("%s %s %d %d %d %d %d", strl, str2, &pgstrt, &pgend, &lnstrt, &offsetl,
 &offset2);
                                         A-28
```

```
while (fgets (line, 140, infile) (= NULL)
      ++ln;
      if(line[0]=='\n')
         continue;
      if((tmp=strstr(line, str2)) != NULL)
          if(first)
             ptr1=tmp;
             first=FALSE;
         else if(tmp<ptrl)</pre>
            ptrl=tmp;
      if(strstr(line, str1))
         ++pg;
         ln=1;
         continue;
      if((pg>=pgstrt) && (pg<=pgend) && (ln>=lnstrt))
         ptr2=ptr1+offset1;
         ptr3=ptr1+offset2;
         strncpy(outstr1, "\0", 8);
strncpy(outstr1, ptr2, 7);
/*
   The two numbers 14 and 13 in the following two 'strncpy' functions can be
   changed to 11 and 10, respectively, to read the values of elementary volumes
   in the second column. Numbers 14 and 13 are for stress values.
         strncpy(outstr2, "\0", 14);
         strncpy(outstr2, ptr3, 13);
         strncat(outstr1, outstr2, 14);
         fputs(outstrl, outfile);
         fputc('\n', outfile);
      }
   free (outstrl);
   free (outstr2);
   fclose(infile);
  fclose (outfile);
```

APPENDIX A.1.2 - Listing of FORTRAN Program WEIBULL.FOR

```
This program calculates the summation of Vi*(Ki**m) where Vi is
C
  the volume of the ith element and Ki is the ratio of the tensile
  stress of the ith element to the maximum tensile stress of the
C
  entire structure.
C
  Input files to this program consist of the 'VOLUME.DAT' and the
  'STRESS.DAT' data files. These files can be generated from the
  NASTRAN output file with the use of the program 'READFILE.C'.
C
  After reading these two input files, knowing the volume and the corresponding tensile stress of each individual element, the
С
С
  program will determine the maximum tensile stress of the entire
С
С
   structure.
  Finally, the program will calculate the ratio Ki and the subject
C summation in a do-loop.
      DIMENSION IELV (2000), IELS (4000), V (3000), S (3000)
      DIMENSION SEL(2), IS(4000), STRESS(4000)
      OPEN (UNIT=1, FILE='VOLUME.DAT', STATUS='OLD')
      OPEN (UNIT=2, FILE='STRESS.DAT', STATUS='OLD')
      OPEN (UNIT=3, FILE='WEIBULL.OUT', STATUS='NEW')
C Receive value of Weibull parameter m from the terminal
      PRINT 5
  5
      FORMAT(1X, 'ENTER WEIBULL PARAMETER (#.#)')
      ACCEPT 10, M
 10
      FORMAT (F3.0)
 Read in volumes of all elements
      READ(1,20,END=25) (IELV(I),V(IELV(I)),I=1,2000)
 20
     FORMAT (15, 2X, F10.6)
C-----
  Read in the two stress values of all elements and also determine
  the larger value between these two values. If the larger value is
  negative, use zero (0) as the tensile stress for this particular
C
С
  element.
C Each element has only 1 value for volume but 2 values (minimum &
C maximum) for stress. Therefore, if IMAX is the total number of
  elements (determined after reading in VOLUME.DAT file), then the
C total number of stress values to be read in is 2xIMAX.
 25
      IMAX=I
      I=1
     N=0
      DO 60 J=1, (2*IMAX)
        READ (2,30,END=60) IS (J), STRESS (J)
 30
        FORMAT (15, 2X, E13.6)
        N=N+1
        SEL(N) = STRESS(J)
        IF (N .EQ. 2) THEN
          IF (SEL(1) .GT. SEL(2)) THEN
            S(IELS(I)) = SEL(1)
          ELSE
            S(IELS(I)) = SEL(2)
          END IF
          IF (S(IELS(I)) .LT. 0.) S(IELS(I))=0.
          N=0
          I=I+1
        ELSE
          IELS(I) = IS(J)
        END IF
 60
     CONTINUE
C------
```

```
December 3. Cassile stress for the entire structure
      SMAX=0.
      DO 74 I=1, IMAX
        IF (S(IELS(I))-SMAX)74,74,72
        SMAX=S (IELS (I))
72
74
     CONTINUE
C-----
 Determine the summation of Vi*(Ki**m) and print out the results
     TOTSIG=0.0
     WRITE (3, 75) SMAX
75
     FORMAT (/, 31H MAXIMUM TENSILE STRESS, PSI = ,F10.3,/)
     WRITE (3, 80)
80
     FORMAT (/, 41H ELEM
                         VOLUME
                                   TENSILE STR VI*(KI**M),/)
     DO 100 I=1, IMAX
       SIGMA=V(IELS(I))*((S(IELS(I))/SMAX)**M)
       TOTSIG=TOTSIG+SIGMA
       WRITE (3, 90) IELS (I), V (IELS (I)), S (IELS (I)), SIGMA
90
       FORMAT (2X, I4, 2X, F9.7, 2X, F9.4, 2X, E12.5)
100
    CONTINUE
     WRITE (3, 110) TOTSIG
110 FORMAT (/, 22H SIGMA(VI*(KI**M)) = ,E12.5)
     CLOSE (UNIT=1)
     CLOSE (UNIT=2)
     CLOSE (UNIT=3)
     STOP
     END
```

#### APPENDIX A.2

## FINITE ELEMENT ANALYSIS POST-PROCESSING RESULTS

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#### SUMMARY

This report presents the results of the finite element analyses and NASTRAN postprocessing codes performed by Aerojet Electronic Systems Division in support of the Brittle Structures Study conducted by The Aerospace Corporation.

Various finite element analysis runs have been performed for a simple 4-point flex specimen and the sensor primary mirror. Results obtained in the 4-point flex specimen analysis indicate that, for the same aspect ratio, the calculated risk of rupture decreases as the number of elements across the beam thickness increases, i.e., for a constant aspect ratio, mesh fineness does improve the calculated value of the risk of rupture. Also, for thin elements (aspect ratio of 4 or above), changing the element aspect ratio will not affect the risk of rupture significantly.

In the primary mirror analysis, the strength of the mirror was estimated with the use of the NASTRAN output file and the post-processing codes. An estimated strength of 5063 psi was determined for the mirror for a Weibull parameter of 5.0 and a material modulus of rupture of 10815 psi.

The two post-processing codes were developed for use on the VAX computer system. Listings of the codes and user's manual are also included in this report.

#### ANALYSIS OF A SIMPLE 4-POINT FLEX SPECIMEN

The theoretical risk of rupture R for a 4-point flex specimen was derived in Reference 1 as:

$$R = (m+3)V\sigma^{m}_{MOR}/6(m+1)^{2}\sigma^{m}_{O}$$

where m is Weibull parameter,  $\sigma_{MOR}$  is modulus of rupture,  $\sigma_{0}$  is a material constant, and V is the specimen volume.

The risk of rupture based on a finite element analysis of the specimen is

$$R_{FE} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sigma_{i}^{m} V_{i} / \sigma_{0}^{m}$$

where n is the number of elements.

A ratio of  $R_{FF}/R$  can be calculated to eliminate  $\sigma_0$  as:

$$R_{FE}/R = 6(m+1)^{2n} \sigma_i^m V_i/(m+3) V \sigma_{MOR}^m$$

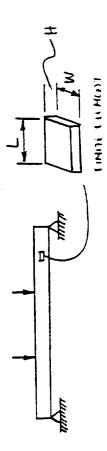
For a given Weibull parameter m, this ratio can be determined for a particular finite element analysis run. This ratio should be greater than 1.0 because the calculated risk of rupture was obtained by applying the peak stress in a finite element to the entire volume of that element while the theoretical value was calculated by integrating the stress linearly over the entire element volume.

Five different analysis runs have been performed with the use of the NASTRAN computer program. Details of the analysis assumptions and boundary conditions were described in Reference 1. A summary of the results obtained from these runs was shown in Table 1.

Results of the two analysis runs #1 and #2 indicated that, for the same aspect ratio (=1), the  $R_{FE}/R$  ratio was reduced significantly (48.3%) as the number of elements across the beam thickness increased. The two analysis runs #2 and #3 indicated that, for the same proportional increase in the number of elements across the beam thickness, i.e. 2 times, the ratio  $R_{FE}/R$  was reduced only 38.4%, instead of 48.3%, if the aspect ratio was increased at the same time to 1.6. There can be only two reasons for this behavior: either the aspect ratio is inversely proportional to the reduction of the ratio  $R_{FE}/R$ , or the rate of reduction of the ratio  $R_{RE}/R$  is slower for a higher number of elements across the beam thickness. The results of the two analysis runs #4 and #5 eliminate the first reason because, for the same number of elements across the beam thickness, increasing the aspect ratio (from 4 to 8 for outer elements) does not increase the ratio  $R_{RE}/R$ . In fact, it does reduce this ratio, although not significantly, from 2.006 to 2.000.

Table 1 - Summary of Calculation Results

Analysis	Total Number of Elements	No. of Elements Across Beam Thickness	Klement Size W x L x H	Aspect Ratio L/H	Σs <sub>1</sub> 5v <sub>1</sub> (x10 <sup>15</sup> )	REE RTHEORETICAL
1	120	2	.25X.25X.25	1	.41730	6.010
2	096	7	.125x.125x.125	H	.21595	3.110
3	2400	8	.125X.1X.0625	1.6	.13304	1.916
4	240 (Outer) 240 (Inner) 240 (Center)	9	.125x.25x.03125 .125x.25x.09375 .125x.25x.125	8 2.67 2	.13892	2.00
ß	240 (Outer) 240 (Inner) 240 (Center)	9	.25x.125x.03125 .25x.125x.09375 .25x.125x.125	1,33	.13937	2.006



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#### ANALYSIS OF SENSOR PRIMARY MIRROR

The primary mirror was analyzed by the finite element method, with the use of the NASTRAN computer program. Details of the analysis assumptions and boundary, conditions were described in Reference 2.

For a Weibull parameter of 5, a modulus of rupture of 10815 psi and the same risk of rupture as that of a 3-point bend specimen, the estimated strength was determined as 5063 psi. A margin of safety of 5.0 was obtained when the maximum principal tensile stress of 602 psi found in the mirror was compared with the calculated MOR of 5063 psi, using a conservative factor of safety of 1.40.

This analysis also illustrated the application of the post-processing codes in determining the risk of rupture of a brittle structure.

## POST-PROCESSING CODES FOR ESTIMATING STRENGTH OF BRITTLE STRUCTURES

Figure 1 outlines the procedure for estimating the strength of brittle structures using NASTRAN output file. Basically, there are two post-processing codes for this task. A computer program called READFILE, written in Vax C computer language, is used to scan through the NASTRAN output file to extract only information concerning the volumes and pertinent stresses of all elements in the analyzed model. Another computer program called WEIBULL, written in Vax FORTRAN computer language, is used to calculate the term  $\Sigma K_i^{\ m}V_i$  required in the strength estimation, using the output files of the READFILE program as data input.

Listings of the two computer programs READFILE and WEIBULL as well as the user's manual are shown in the Appendix.

ΣKm'ν, WEIBULL program FIGURE 1 - PROCEDURE FOR ESTIMATING STRENGTH OF BRITTLE STRUCTURES **VOLUME.DAT** STRESS.DAT READFILE program READFILE program NASTRAN.F06 NASTRAN.F06 A-42

2

### Section 5

#### REFERENCES

- 1. IOM #19/92, "Strength Estimate For Brittle (Glasslike) Structures Using Weibull Statistics And Finite Element Analysis", T. C. Nguyen to J. W. Provins, dated 8 June 92.
- 2. IOM #37/92, "Strength Estimate for DSP Primary Mirror Using Weibull Statistics And Finite Element Analysis Sensor Element", T. C. Nguyen to J. W. Provins, dated 5 August 92.
- 3. IOM #42/92, "Brittle Structures Study Post Processing Codes For Estimating Strength Of Brittle Structures", T. C. Nguyen to J. W. Provins, dated 24, September, 92.
- 4. IOM #43/92, "Brittle Structures Study User's Manual For Risk of Rupture Codes", T. C. Nguyen to J. W. Provins, dated 29 September 92.

Section 6

**APPENDIX** 

ELEM	VOLUME	TENSILE STR	VI*(KI**M)
1234567890123478789012345678901259013690125601381234567888078 11111111111111111111111111111111	0.0232830 0.0233910 0.0233810 0.0233610 0.0232460 0.0233710 0.0233710 0.0233710 0.0233710 0.0233710 0.0233710 0.0233710 0.0233710 0.0233710 0.0233710 0.0233710 0.0233710 0.0233610 0.0233830 0.0232830 0.0232830 0.0232830 0.0232830 0.0232830 0.0232830 0.0232830 0.0232830 0.0232830 0.0232830 0.0232830 0.0232830 0.0232830	79.7018 83.7753 74.0522 71.6779 2.0267 1.7030 15.9135 5.4942 58.8648 75.0508 143.2576 131.8105 69.2763 99.6268 126.1949 118.0051 81.2096 58.4434 31.3532 95.7735 11.9265 19.8903 2.0208 15.9081 11.8878 0.0000 7.2905 0.0466 29.4989 16.0924 23.2394 43.5323 11.0143 16.1635 74.4274 125.3183 324.2745 90.3652 74.4274 125.3183 324.2745 90.3652	0.94625E-06 0.12197E-05 0.65517E-06 0.55924E-06 0.10095E-13 0.42083E-14 0.30127E-09 0.14706E-01 0.20873E-06 0.70320E-06 0.17819E-04 0.11706E-04 0.47163E-05 0.67636E-05 0.94161E-05 0.67636E-05 0.10431E-05 0.20136E-06 0.89476E-08 0.23797E-05 0.71234E-10 0.91450E-09 0.99476E-14 0.30075E-09 0.70086E-10 0.00000E+00 0.63751E-14 0.0000E+00 0.63751E-14 0.0000E+00 0.118354E-05 0.12354E-05 0.12354E-05 0.12354E-05 0.12354E-00 0.51883E-06 0.518850E-04 0.87020E-03 0.12850E-04 0.12850E-04 0.12850E-04 0.12850E-06 0.67413E-06 0.67413E-06 0.12850E-04 0.12850E-04

11122222222222222222222222222222222222	0.0276490 0.0387090 0.1247180 0.0233710 0.0233910 0.0233910 0.0233910 0.0233910 0.0233910 0.0233910 0.0233910 0.0233910 0.0233910 0.0233910 0.0233830 0.0232830 0.0232830 0.0232830 0.0232830 0.0232830 0.0232830 0.0232830 0.0232830 0.0232830 0.0232830 0.0233610 0.0233710 0.0233710 0.0233710 0.0233710 0.0233710 0.0233710 0.0233710 0.0233710 0.0233710 0.0233710 0.0233710 0.0233710 0.0233710 0.0233710 0.0233710 0.0233710 0.0233710 0.0233710 0.0233710	105.98043 52.484683 146.4829 84.19292 84.49524 84.2654 86.3607 107.8139 177.8139 179.6447 108.38507 111.77.8139 179.6447 108.38507 111.77.8139 179.6447 108.38507 109.8511 109.8511 109.8511 109.8511 109.8511 109.8511 109.8511 110.9684 111.9660 11.9684 12.4211 13.5513 10.1548 10.0000 1.9684 11.1854 11.18	0.46713E-05 0.155765E-06 0.12765E-06 0.12719E-05 0.11830E-05 0.18586E-06 0.18586E-06 0.50670E-07 0.23593E-08 0.31385E-07 0.14825E-05 0.50293E-05 0.84326E-04 0.43419E-05 0.47687E-04 0.43419E-05 0.47687E-04 0.43558E-04 0.39154E-03 0.10371E-08 0.39154E-03 0.10371E-10 0.10373E-11 0.65020E-14 0.00000E+00 0.85400E-14 0.24710E-13 0.21576E-13 0.11573E-11 0.15593E-11 0.15593E-11 0.15593E-11 0.15563E-13 0.11762E-11 0.15563E-13 0.11762E-11 0.15563E-06 0.33949E-05 0.18658E-06 0.92803E-06 0.19583E-10 0.19583E-10 0.19583E-10 0.19583E-06 0.19583E-06 0.19583E-06 0.19583E-06 0.19583E-06 0.19583E-06 0.19583E-06 0.19583E-06 0.19583E-06 0.19583E-06 0.19583E-06 0.19583E-06 0.19583E-06
399	0.0160740	343.4478	0.97063E-03
400	0.0114820	62.3111	0.13629E-06

11111111111111111111111111111111111111	0.0435710 0.0138700 0.0435480 0.0600770 0.0600770 0.0137570 0.0142180 0.0199010 0.0489650 0.0530580 0.0530580 0.0539400 0.0686230 0.0684870 0.0183040 0.0183040 0.0183040 0.0183040 0.0227560 0.0245940 0.0227560 0.0245940 0.0123010 0.0227560 0.0245940 0.0123010 0.0137550 0.0401880 0.0401880 0.0530440 0.0685510 0.0685510 0.0685510 0.0685510 0.0685510 0.0685510 0.0153950 0.0269220 0.0213100 0.0269220 0.0213100 0.0269220 0.0277330 0.0269520 0.0277330 0.0298340 0.0269520 0.0277330 0.0298340	43.0515 28.7559 40.9795 190.00355 260.1563 37.4426 79.5501 102.4760 167.8343 53.65937 12.8733 12.5907 12.7869 85.65088 12.7629 12.4676 13.66317 12.4676 14.6317 15.6767 14.6317 15.6767 14.6317 15.6767 14.6317 17.4084 13.264	0.81426E-07 0.34305E-08 0.63595E-07 0.18798E-03 0.14583E-03 0.12793E-07 0.5723E-06 0.26301E-05 0.33490E-04 0.51472E-07 0.27382E-06 0.21290E-09 0.171374E-05 0.40007E-05 0.46204E-09 0.44749E-09 0.44749E-11 0.74355E-10 0.46204E-11 0.74564E-10 0.12606E-10 0.27864E-11 0.74564E-11 0.11317E-12 0.10564E-11 0.74445E-11 0.11317E-12 0.10564E-11 0.74445E-11 0.11317E-12 0.10564E-10 0.27864E-11 0.71067E-13 0.69408E-12 0.79893E-12 0.69408E-12 0.79893E-12 0.79893E-12 0.79893E-12 0.79893E-12 0.79893E-09 0.50045E-09 0.52051E-11 0.10319E-09 0.52051E-10 0.10262E-02 0.43202E-05 0.34233E-03 0.41309E-08 0.16809E-08 0.16809E-08 0.16809E-08 0.16809E-08 0.16809E-08 0.16809E-08
360	0.0213520	23.3281	0.18640E-08
361	0.0377330	20.3909	0.16809E-08

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0.0137550 0.0141700 0.0299130 0.0376570 0.0213670 0.0268980 0.1116420 0.1114970 0.099950 0.1515250 0.2892490 0.1514340 0.0122410 0.0122410 0.01241800 0.01518590 0.0181160 0.0304370 0.0198510 0.0183490 0.0183490 0.0227580 0.0183490 0.0246840 0.0246840 0.0368640 0.0246840 0.0122670 0.1516760 0.1516760 0.1516760 0.1516760 0.1516760 0.1516760 0.1516760 0.1516760 0.1516760 0.1516760 0.1516760 0.1516760 0.1516760 0.1516760 0.1516760 0.1516430 0.1516430 0.1516760 0.1516430 0.1516430 0.1516430 0.1516430 0.1516430 0.1516430 0.1516430 0.1516430 0.1516430 0.1516430 0.1516430 0.1516430 0.1516430 0.1516430 0.1516430 0.1516400 0.0277620 0.0123010 0.0277620 0.0123010
24.5017 71.5160 209.713 92.4586 48.85995 47.9981 41.4138 154.45561 45.4318 154.45561 45.4318 154.455633 222.7231 24.0205 151.5704 67.9678 63.03565 136.1614 91.57.13661 165.38565 136.1614 91.57.13661 165.38565 136.1614 91.57.13661 165.38565 136.1614 91.57.1388 154.7187 3.6614 77.7187 3.66180 77.99812 20.90964 77.9416 103.95964
0.15349E-08 0.3349E-03 0.15408E-03 0.65022E-04 0.18200E-05 0.22966E-05 0.39244E-06 0.26500E-07 0.17306E-04 0.44527E-06 0.16822E-03 0.10063E-04 0.48931E-06 0.48931E-06 0.61658E-03 0.13789E-08 0.20115E-07 0.18306E-08 0.2115E-07 0.18306E-06 0.41713E-06 0.427069E-06 0.87218E-06 0.91233E-06 0.14599E-04 0.19069E-07 0.11728E-05 0.18935E-01 0.19069E-11 0.18097E-08 0.71590E-09 0.21619E-11 0.18097E-08 0.71596E-10 0.22848E-10 0.21619E-11 0.18097E-09 0.31873E-11 0.22289E-10 0.21619E-11 0.18097E-09 0.31873E-11 0.22389E-10 0.26402E-10 0.21619E-11 0.18097E-09 0.31873E-11 0.2289E-10 0.21619E-11 0.18097E-09 0.31873E-11 0.2289E-10 0.21619E-11

123823458136890123456987134567896837812545678901123456789015	0.0233650 0.0233690 0.2155110 0.5789490 0.0233710 0.0233710 0.0233710 0.0233710 0.0233710 0.02339050 0.0233910 0.0233910 0.0233910 0.0233910 0.0233910 0.0233910 0.0233600 0.0233600	59.73.19641 51.63390 138.21427 186.18510 45.17610 42.17610 42.17610 42.17610 42.17610 42.17610 42.17610 42.17610 43.10155 162.1275 162.1275 144.1108 148.55028 162.1275 144.1108 148.55028 101.02035 101.0355 1144.1108 149.00035 102.8531 20.00357 00.3037 12.8531 22.6412 90.1066 20.1417 47.0774 375.35941 17.9468 20.0357 17.9468 20.10667 47.0774 375.35941 17.9468 20.10687 17.9468 20.10687 17.9468 20.10687 17.9468 20.10687 17.9468 21.10687 22.6440 23.10687 23.10687 24.16895 25.16895 275.6282 176.2462 178.2463 179.2683	0.22397E-06 0.62046E-06 0.15352E-07 0.26850E-05 0.1480E-04 0.12390E-04 0.12390E-04 0.78248E-06 0.26769E-02 0.15740E-06 0.37082E-06 0.37082E-06 0.37082E-04 0.18372E-04 0.18372E-04 0.30132E-04 0.69480E-02 0.57737E-11 0.14547E-13 0.28742E-13 0.26756E-07 0.00000E+00 0.64469E-08 0.10392E-09 0.12884E-10 0.13877E-10 0.81006E-16 0.55537E-13 0.17477E-08 0.10270E-07 0.19270E-07 0.19270E-07 0.19273E-06 0.10579E-10 0.4373E-06 0.2388E-05 0.26147E-05 0.57114E-05 0.70473E-06 0.15588E-03 0.21860E-05 0.26147E-05 0.57114E-05 0.57114E-05 0.1579E-10 0.4373E-06 0.1579E-10 0.4373E-06 0.15588E-03 0.21860E-05 0.57114E-05
618	0.0233710	34.8518	0.15185E-07
619	0.0233370	22.0063	0.15220E-08
620	0.0233690	81.8037	0.10818E-05

55555555555555555555555556666666666666	0.0091550 0.0274150 0.0123090 0.0091410 0.0600020 0.0599360 0.0137930 0.0434860 0.0137930 0.0137430 0.0137430 0.0137430 0.0141930 0.0489880 0.0489960 0.0685770 0.0684910 0.0530430 0.0529890 0.0685120 0.0518770 0.01517250 0.0217620 0.0304660 0.0217620 0.0376640 0.0217620 0.0376640 0.0217620 0.0376640 0.0217620 0.0376640 0.0217620 0.0376640 0.0217620 0.0376640 0.0217620 0.0376640 0.0217620 0.0376640 0.0217620 0.0376640 0.01154350 0.0217620 0.0376640 0.0217620 0.0376640 0.0160660 0.0160660 0.1144010 0.0160660 0.0121970 0.0121970 0.0121970 0.0121970 0.0121970 0.0121970 0.0121970 0.0121970 0.0121970 0.0121970 0.0121970 0.0121970 0.0121970 0.0121970 0.0121970 0.0121970 0.0121970 0.0121970 0.0121970 0.012450 0.01606440 0.1115590 0.0160480 0.0198230 0.0198230 0.0160480 0.0198230 0.0160480 0.0198230 0.0160480 0.0198230 0.0160480 0.0198230 0.0160480 0.0198230 0.0160480 0.0198230 0.0160480 0.0198230 0.0160480 0.0198230 0.0160480 0.0198230 0.0160480 0.0198230 0.0160480 0.0198230 0.0160480 0.0198230 0.0160480 0.0198230 0.0160480 0.0198230 0.0160480 0.0198230 0.0160480 0.0198230 0.0160480 0.0198230	85.5898 64.0253 64.0253 64.20610 189.1378 268.5122 42.48578 40.33350 177.56692 38.3216 54.3301 177.56686 12.0994 119.50666 110.7306 110.73	0.53136E-06 0.37286E-06 0.37286E-06 0.3282E-03 0.12604E-03 0.18332E-03 0.7616E-07 0.34882E-08 0.58631E-07 0.34324E-04 0.15481E-07 0.44324E-04 0.15481E-07 0.30966E-06 0.51160E-07 0.30966E-06 0.19622E-05 0.54747E-05 0.21873E-09 0.21103E-04 0.78482E-08 0.70678E-08 0.73370E-06 0.61300E-02 0.18212E-08 0.71363E-09 0.21576E-10 0.71907E-03 0.63068E-04 0.30958E-05 0.38237E-05 0.38237E-05 0.38237E-05 0.46598E-12 0.89826E-06 0.63639E-05 0.46598E-12 0.89826E-06 0.63639E-05 0.46598E-05 0.46598E-05 0.38237E-05 0.38237E-05 0.38237E-05 0.38237E-05 0.38237E-05 0.38237E-05 0.38237E-05 0.38237E-05 0.37142E-04 0.35086E-05 0.46598E-12 0.89826E-06 0.63639E-05 0.46598E-05 0.47542E-07 0.42863E-06 0.63639E-05 0.37758E-06 0.63639E-05 0.47778E-03 0.37778E-03 0.37778E-13 0.0000E+00
681	0.2257050	10.2152	0.31725E-09
682	0.0160480	41.0317	0.23585E-07
683	0.1144130	16.7628	0.19135E-08
684	0.3145180	1.8127	0.77778E-13

66666777777777777777777777777777777777	0.0243650 0.0365480 0.0160480 0.11605780 0.11114280 0.1516090 0.1513880 0.0123010 0.0142050 0.0142050 0.15138870 0.0123740 0.1515740 0.1515740 0.1115890 0.1515740 0.1115890 0.1115890 0.0198730 0.0198730 0.0198730 0.0198730 0.011515890 0.011515890 0.011515890 0.011515890 0.01516810 0.0227500 0.0181070 0.0246440 0.0368370 0.0183270 0.0183270 0.0183270 0.0183270 0.0185360 0.0185360 0.1516810	21.8121 0.3517 34.2001 9.0494 6.55338 20.1804 6.7997 20.9404 42.5429 103.0647 152.4344 159.8590 47.1970 247.39958 78.86051 247.39958 78.86051 22.79057 25.8616 146.8790 278.329057 25.8616 146.8790 17.3818 185.0648 185.0648 18.5047 17.3818 18.5047 17.5449 18.5049	0.15201E-08 0.24858E-17 0.96094E-08 0.26894E-08 0.26894E-10 0.35436E-09 0.35436E-09 0.35436E-09 0.38711E-09 0.2276E-11 0.72276E-11 0.50939E-06 0.22256E-04 0.12765E-03 0.44374E-06 0.19996E-03 0.44374E-06 0.519977E-06 0.633268E-04 0.54691E-06 0.81658E-04 0.72403E-06 0.89182E-07 0.26469E-08 0.21286E-04 0.72403E-06 0.89182E-06 0.89182E-06 0.89182E-07 0.26469E-08 0.21286E-04 0.34524E-05 0.34524E-06 0.34524E-06 0.34524E-07 0.26993E-06 0.94336E-06 0.94336E-06 0.95607E-05 0.30473E-05 0.137399E-08 0.137399E-08 0.137399E-08 0.137399E-08 0.137399E-08 0.137399E-08 0.137399E-09 0.65243E-07 0.137399E-08 0.137399E-08 0.137399E-08 0.137399E-08 0.137399E-08 0.137399E-09 0.65243E-07 0.137399E-08 0.137399E-08 0.137399E-08 0.137399E-09 0.65243E-07	
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888877777700000000001123456789099999999999999999999999999999999999	0.3151920 0.246450 0.2258440 0.3145020 0.3183150 0.8823590 0.477750 0.1143960 0.1143960 0.0510140 0.0510140 0.1065780 0.3149530 0.3149530 0.3149530 0.3149530 0.3149530 0.3149530 0.3149530 0.3149530 0.3149530 0.1320520 0.3145540 0.1321430 0.1321430 0.1321430 0.1321430 0.1321430 0.1321430 0.1321430 0.1321430 0.1321430 0.15106700 0.1144000 0.1065880 0.0160700 0	142.5500 35.2957 94.2814 96.43580 14.82883 16.65135 16.34133 16.236592 16.23633 12.70263 13.7026	0.2344E-03 0.17310E-08 0.29606E-04 0.13648E-08 0.47593E-08 0.4636E-08 0.17593E-08 0.18536E-08 0.17463E-08 0.38936E-10 0.10226E-11 0.10194E-11 0.44705E-09 0.38981E-10 0.36387E-09 0.38981E-10 0.36387E-09 0.38981E-10 0.39937E-09 0.11881E-24 0.84343E-13 0.99734E-06 0.19940E-12 0.18992E-04 0.36149E-05 0.86329E-07 0.25091E-08 0.77079E-05 0.5113E-06 0.57493E-04 0.15985E-02 0.52608E-04 0.35820E-07 0.57493E-05 0.43736E-04 0.15985E-02 0.59443E-05 0.43736E-04 0.10565E-05 0.43736E-04 0.10565E-05 0.43736E-04 0.105679E-05 0.43736E-04 0.105679E-05 0.43736E-04 0.105679E-05 0.43736E-04 0.105679E-05 0.43736E-04 0.105679E-05 0.43736E-04 0.105679E-05 0.43736E-04 0.105679E-05 0.43736E-04 0.105679E-05 0.43736E-04 0.105679E-05 0.43736E-04 0.10566E-05 0.43736E-04 0.10566E-05 0.12646E-09 0.19661E-11 0.70088E-14 0.55126E-15 0.12646E-09 0.19661E-11
988 991 992	0.0213580 0.0376700 0.0299020	3.5983 3.6825	0.28714E-12 0.25589E-12

999913566901123802247023325579012310066667890125578911111111111111111111111111111111111	1.5643800 1.5647300 0.9082240 1.5621001 1.5597800 2.1912100 2.1916900 0.1864080 0.4843500 2.1883299 2.1848099 0.0491930 0.4741310 0.2785800 0.8822390 1.5185200 1.5186501 1.5145900 2.1277401 0.4777200 2.1277101 0.4777200 2.1275499 2.1277101 0.47777200 2.12155010 0.3182440 0.3181960 0.31844980 0.1144600 0.3181960 0.31849990 0.31529490 0.31529490 0.31529490 0.31549710 0.31549991 0.0170180 0.3144710 0.3149990 0.31529490 0.31529490 0.31529490 0.31529490 0.31529490 0.31529490 0.0137600 0.0274640 0.0137600 0.0137600 0.0274640 0.0137600 0.0137600 0.0137600 0.0137600 0.0245990 0.0137600 0.0245990 0.0137600 0.0245990 0.0137600 0.0245990 0.0137600 0.0245990 0.0137600 0.0245990 0.0137600 0.0245990 0.0137600 0.0245990 0.0137600 0.0245990 0.0123040	29.7662 20.8388 27.57589 27.57569 33.4433 21.7746 23.62987 103.78217 21.23978 4.4287 103.78217 21.23978 4.039627 21.23978 4.03965 77.6386 9.16521 25.20288 9.21620 17.63819 14.03819 14.03819 14.03819 15.1421 179.3358 16.33819 18.35611 19.6586 19.2721 19.65861 19.36586 19.36	0.46234E-06 0.39629E-06 0.45100E-07 0.32074E-06 0.66018E-07 0.11586E-05 0.10073E-07 0.46489E-07 0.34730E-11 0.47033E-10 0.72520E-05 0.87115E-07 0.91353E-07 0.78702E-08 0.83179E-07 0.19481E-06 0.28431E-10 0.29252E-10 0.44080E-09 0.12796E-11 0.11169E-04 0.50911E-06 0.22571E-05 0.20273E-07 0.14555E-05 0.20499E-05 0.67564E-05 0.11099E-06 0.72940E-04 0.67952E-03 0.19888E-03 0.1988E-03 0.1988E-03 0.1988E-03 0.1988E-03 0.1988E-04 0.31178E-04 0.79527E-08 0.45148E-04 0.79527E-08 0.45148E-04 0.71468E-13 0.10192E-10 0.32216E-09 0.3731E-09 0.3731E-09 0.3731E-09 0.3731E-09 0.3731E-09 0.37366E-11 0.21148E-12 0.2987E-13 0.12148E-12
1155 1156	0.0123040 0.0368990 0.0184400	3.7201 6.1204	0.33220E-12 0.20011E-11

2.1402500 0.688 0.2200730 0.1011650 0.6054270 1.2431300 0.2 0.850699 0.1 0.21730 0.2 0.1021770 0.31 0.5789520 0.33 0.2154670 0.35 0.0933660 0.42 1.9001600 0.45 1.9007500 50 1.5182101 51 1.4899600 52 0.2570420 53 0.1832020 54 0.6024890 55 1.6782600 55 0.1858970 66 0.1858970 66 0.1858970 66 0.5821840 67 0.0233580 68 0.0233580 69 0.0233580 70 0.0233580 70 0.0233580 71 0.0233580 72 0.0233580 73 0.0233580 74 0.0233580 75 0.0233580 76 0.0233580 77 0.0233660 78 0.0233580 79 0.0233580 70 0.0233580 71 0.0233580 72 0.0233580 73 0.0233580 74 0.1859780 75 0.0233580 77 0.0233660 78 0.0233580 79 0.0233580 70 0.0233580 71 0.0233580 72 0.0233580 73 0.0233580 74 0.0233580 75 0.0233580 76 0.0233580 77 0.0233660 78 0.0233580 79 0.0233580 70 0.0233580 71 0.0233580 72 0.0233580 73 0.0233580 74 0.0233580 75 0.0233580 76 0.0233580 77 0.0233660 78 0.0233580 79 0.0233580 70 0.0233580 71 0.0233580 72 0.0233580 73 0.0233580 74 0.0233580 75 0.0233580 76 0.0233580 77 0.0233580 77 0.0233660 78 0.0233580 79 0.0233580 70 0.0233580 71 0.0233580 72 0.0233580 73 0.0233580 74 0.0233580 75 0.0233580 77 0.0233580 77 0.0233660 78 0.0233580 79 0.0233580 70 0.0233580 71 0.0233580 72 0.0233580 73 0.0233580 74 0.0233580 75 0.0233580 77 0.0233580 77 0.0233580 77 0.0233580 77 0.0233580 77 0.0233580 77 0.0233580 77 0.0233580 77 0.0233580 77 0.0233580 77 0.0233580 77 0.0233580 77 0.0233580 77 0.0233580 77 0.0233580 77 0.0233580 77 0.0233580 77 0.0233580	8.1418 21.9315 59.3007 78.2281 1.26426 153.2708 172.1784 91.4252 31.46721 4.75536 14.62554 6.62554 8.8920 6.66554 8.8920 6.66721 2.7213 4.5820 6.66721 2.7208 8.77433 12.7208 8.9579 25.0880 7.8284 1.53661 2.3946 8.7732 8.33315 6.6712 13.8946 10.1590 1.1318 21.0745 13.8946 21.0745 13.8946 22.3946 23.3946 23.3946 23.3946 23.3946 24.36491 24.5329 25.2334 21.0745 23.3946 22.3946 23.4929 23.5929 2	0.96759E-03 0.14110E-03 0.93746E-03 0.22413E-03 0.26386E-13 0.10921E-03 0.46730E-03 0.46730E-03 0.56297E-03 0.12838E-03 0.12838E-03 0.12838E-03 0.12838E-13 0.1288E-13 0.1217E-13 0.25366E-13 0.1217E-13 0.27888E-13 0.262730E-13 0.15376E-13 0.15376E-13 0.15376E-13 0.15376E-13 0.15376E-13 0.15389E-03 0.15380E-03 0.16730E-03
67770222333344555555555566666677777788888888899999000011111122222223555801421213352555555555555666666677777788888888999990000011111222222223555	0.2200730 0.1011650 0.6054270 1.2431300 2.0850699 0.1021730 0.1021170 0.5789520 0.2154670 0.0933660 1.9001600 1.9007500 1.5182101 1.4899600 0.2570420 0.1832020 0.6024890 1.6782600 0.1858970 0.1858970 0.2570440 1.7045300 0.1858970 0.233580 0.0233580 0.0233580 0.0233580 0.0233580 0.0233580 0.0233580 0.0233560 0.0233560 0.0233560 0.0233560 0.0233560 0.0233560 0.0233560 0.0233560 0.0233560 0.0233560 0.0233560 0.0233560 0.0233580 0.0233580 0.0233580 0.0233580 0.0233560 0.0233560 0.0233560 0.0233580 0.0233580 0.0233580 0.0233560 0.0233560 0.0233560 0.0233560 0.0233560 0.0233560 0.0233560 0.0233560 0.0233580 0.0233560 0.0233560 0.0233560 0.0233560 0.0233560 0.0233560 0.0233580 0.02417990 1.8685499 1.8685499 1.8685499 1.8685499 1.8685499 1.8685499 1.8685499 1.8685499 1.8685499 1.8685499 1.8685499 1.8685499 1.8401401	0.2200730       21.9315         0.1011650       59.3007         0.6054270       78.2281         1.2431300       1.2646         2.0850699       2.5126         0.1021730       153.2708         0.1021170       172.1784         0.5789520       91.4252         0.2154670       31.4672         0.0933660       54.4171         1.9001600       4.7553         1.9007500       6.0586         1.5182101       14.6255         1.4899600       3.6554         0.2570420       8.8920         0.1832020       6.6679         0.6024890       8.4721         1.6782600       2.7434         0.3893540       3.2113         0.5820160       4.5873         0.1858970       12.7206         0.2570440       25.0880         1.7045300       7.7308         0.6110870       18.9590         0.5821840       8.9579         0.3891940       25.0929         0.1833750       4.3649         0.0233580       0.1590         0.0233580       0.1590         0.0233560       3.3315         0.0233560

1088341111111111111111111111111111111111	0.1011650 0.2201240 1.9007500 1.9001100 1.4899600 1.5181500 0.0114790 0.0233580 0.0233580 0.0233660 0.0233660 0.0233660 0.0233660 0.0233660 0.0233660 0.0233660 0.0233660 0.0233580 0.0233580 0.0233580 0.0233580 0.0233580 0.0233580 0.02333580	62.0678 22.59738 5.9743 37788 5.97988 5.97988 14.99582 17.3882 17.3888 14.99582 17.3888 15.9090 17.3888 16.228 17.3888 17.3888 17.3888 18.0090 17.3888 18.0000 18.3890 18.3114 18.0000 19.3114 18.0000 19.3114 18.0000 19.3114 18.0000 19.3114 19.31	0.11776E-05 0.16233E-09 0.67641E-10 0.1225E-07 0.13525E-07 0.113525E-09 0.977702E-10 0.67876E-09 0.67876E-09 0.67876E-11 0.10822E-12 0.17061E-11 0.27450E-11 0.27450E-11 0.27450E-11 0.48708E-12 0.17061E-11 0.27450E-11 0.48708E-12 0.18419E-12 0.18419E-12 0.18448E-12 0.100000E+00 0.10216E-10 0.13938E-11 0.30954E-11 0.1830E-12 0.89818E-21 0.12619E-10 0.11387E-08 0.12617E-09 0.2652E-13 0.30474E-11 0.11387E-08 0.12307E-09 0.2652E-13 0.30474E-11 0.11387E-08 0.12307E-09 0.2652E-13 0.30474E-11 0.15344E-06 0.15344E-06 0.15344E-06 0.15400E-11 0.15344E-06 0.15344E-06 0.15344E-06 0.15344E-06 0.15344E-06 0.15344E-06 0.15344E-06 0.15344E-06 0.15344E-06 0.15344E-06 0.15344E-06 0.15344E-06 0.15344E-06 0.15345E-11 0.46954E-11 0.46954E-11 0.46954E-11

11200010213489013578356791344681456612455677901228229294561241222222122222212222222221111111111	1.0123010 1.99818000 1.22440000 1.55670000 1.55665000 1.556665000 1.556665000 1.556665000 1.556665000 1.550877000 2.18877000 2.118877000 2.118877000 2.11581900 1.17650030 1.17650030 1.17650030 1.17650030 1.17650030 1.17650030 1.1765030 1.176300 1.176300	5.07090 5.07090 4.070371 5.07090 4.070371 5.07090 4.070371 5.07090 4.070371 5.09090 4.09090 5.09090 6.09090	0.82514E-12 0.61824E-16 0.21017E-06 0.43745E-11 0.879258E-11 0.803391E-06 0.52232E-06 0.65434E-06 0.21067E-06 0.21067E-06 0.25633E-08 0.17796E-08 0.12591E-13 0.00000E+00 0.52833E-06 0.12591E-13 0.0000E+00 0.52833E-06 0.12591E-13 0.025633E-06 0.12591E-13 0.052833E-06 0.12591E-13 0.05283E-06 0.12591E-10 0.52833E-06 0.12591E-10 0.52836E-06 0.13894E-09 0.13894E-09 0.13894E-09 0.13896E-14 0.21076E-06 0.12327E-11 0.92896E-14 0.31848E-06 0.47876E-07 0.40532E-06 0.31708E-06 0.31708E-06 0.31708E-06 0.11593E-07 0.51817E-07 0.74968E-07 0.37060E-10 0.87554E-06 0.31708E-06 0.11593E-07 0.51817E-09 0.17984E-09 0.17984E-09 0.17984E-10 0.24082E-09 0.18211E-09 0.18211E-09 0.1821E-09 0.1821E-10 0.18469E-09 0.17984E-11 0.24082E-11 0.24082E-11 0.24082E-11 0.24082E-11 0.24082E-11 0.24082E-11
1311	0.0685520	2.6106	0.10504E-12
1312	0.0685540	6.5650	0.10564E-10

1314	3.5538 6.537617 17.4068 6.37617 17.40686 17.52807 17.52807 17.50000 0.00000 30.4907 31.52807 31.20000 0.00000 31.2930 21.7063 31.20000 31.2930 31.20000 31.2930 31.20000 31.2930 31.20000 31.2930 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.200000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.200000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.200000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.200000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.200000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.200000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.200000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.200000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.200000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.200000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.200000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.200000 31.200000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.200000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.200000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.200000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.200000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.20000 31.2000000 31.200000 31.200000 31.200000 31.200000 31.20000 31.20000 31	0.10078E-11 0.4419E-10 0.20174E-10 0.56773E-09 0.43126E-14 0.676587E-14 0.676587E-10 0.233728E-10 0.46318E-10 0.73360E-10 0.00000E+00 0.00000E+00 0.50236E-06 0.48835E-06 0.18931E-07 0.11113E-06 0.14386E-11 0.00000E+00 0.54284E-08 0.14386E-11 0.00000E+00 0.54284E-06 0.82442E-08 0.14011E-11 0.00000E+00 0.53671E-10 0.14011E-11 0.00000E+00 0.80183E-06 0.22589E-08 0.15583E-06 0.22241E-06 0.83363E-06 0.22241E-06 0.83363E-06 0.22241E-06 0.83363E-06 0.22589E-08 0.15583E-09 0.14401E-07 0.1669E-07 0.1669E-07 0.203958E-14 0.23958E-14 0.23958E-14 0.23958E-14 0.23958E-14 0.23958E-14 0.24278E-09 0.14744E-10 0.14604E-15 0.15603E-13 0.20021E-11 0.46016E-15 0.15603E-13 0.2022E-19 0.14744E-10 0.20701E-11 0.4606E-15 0.15603E-13 0.2022E-12
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1112669028789903789903637890111111111111111111111111111111111111	0.5821540 0.1861130 0.2570410 1.7046000 0.3890730 0.6117200 0.2154820 0.0233660 0.0233660 0.0233660 0.0233660 0.0276520 0.0276520 0.0276520 0.0233660 0.0233660 0.0233660 0.0233580 0.0276520 0.0233660 0.0233600 0.023600 0.02600 0.02600 0.02600 0.02600 0.02600 0.02600 0.02600 0.02600 0.02600 0.02600 0.02600 0.0260	15.7898 15.7898 15.7898 15.7898 15.7898 17.3325 10.00007 10.6499 10.6499 11.7799 11.8079 11	0.62493E-08 0.2308E-08 0.17272E-05 0.74339E-05 0.87979E-06 0.35015E-06 0.42594E-08 0.16567E-14 0.00000E+00 0.42983E-11 0.34160E-16 0.12334E-08 0.11699E-11 0.18650E-12 0.12214E-16 0.22419E-09 0.12097E-14 0.30370E-12 0.21612E-09 0.13990E-12 0.2162E-12 0.21942E-13 0.45753E-14 0.84956E-09 0.51034E-12 0.52066E-06 0.11382E-08 0.36515E-06 0.11382E-08 0.12436E-07 0.16858E-15 0.94297E-14 0.14570E-11 0.00000E+00 0.17802E-08 0.87194E-10 0.16984E-08 0.12436E-07 0.16858E-15 0.94297E-14 0.14570E-11 0.00000E+00 0.75334E-08 0.12436E-07 0.16858E-15 0.94297E-14 0.14570E-11 0.00000E+00 0.75334E-08 0.12436E-07 0.16858E-15 0.94297E-14 0.14570E-11 0.00000E+00 0.75334E-08 0.12436E-07 0.16858E-15 0.94297E-14 0.14570E-11 0.00000E+00 0.16984E-08 0.12436E-07 0.16858E-15 0.94297E-14 0.12578E-08 0.61041E-11 0.17878E-09 0.00000E+00 0.78941E-11 0.19278E-08 0.61041E-11 0.19278E-08 0.61041E-11 0.19278E-09

11111111111111111111111111111111111111	0.3891730 0.5820120 1.8882200 1.88882200 1.8295799 1.8382200 1.8690200 1.8690200 1.8690200 1.8699300 0.1020520 0.1020380 0.3891350 0.1020380 0.3891350 0.1020380 0.3891350 1.8585200 1.8585200 1.8585200 1.8585200 1.8585200 1.8585200 1.8682600 2.0028701 1.8542000 1.8670410 0.8668910 0.8670410 0.8668704 1.2429500 1.3324400 1.849200 1.3324400 1.849200 1.849200 1.849200 1.8541900 1.859100 1.8541900 1.85910	0.5266 15.13198 0.5267 9.15988 3.0.32484 17.42419 23.2124 23.2806 18.32578 4.35133 0.52930 0.82925 15.19300 8.2823 15.19300 8.2823 15.19300 8.2823 15.19300 8.3877 8.2937 10.00220 8.11931 8.20500 8.3878 26.9937 11.3667 17.1196 12.3450 17.2450 17.2450 17.2619 17.2619 17.2619 17.2619 17.2619 17.2619 17.2619 17.2619 17.3427 17.3655 17.3655 17.3655 17.3667 17.367 17.36	0.19924E-15 0.58346E-08 0.15386E-08 0.35855E-14 0.22172E-10 0.28042E-08 0.37980E-07 0.32983E-10 0.15916E-06 0.15424E-06 0.48282E-07 0.11875E-10 0.24124E-11 0.20114E-11 0.20424E-11 0.20114E-11 0.20424E-11 0.90353E-09 0.10896E-10 0.773467E-13 0.00000E+00 0.77837E-09 0.16144E-11 0.25924E-06 0.38655E-09 0.99769E-10 0.43169E-09 0.40735E-09 0.12843E-09 0.128455E-12 0.110526E-08 0.17347E-08 0.4525E-09 0.75370E-13 0.88759E-01 0.18967E-06 0.41526E-08 0.17347E-08 0.4525E-09 0.1093E-09
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11111111111111111111111111111111111111	0.0369040 0.0123020 0.1516520 0.2892280 0.1091510 0.0091510 0.0142060 0.0122990 0.0122990 0.0122990 0.0122990 0.01864040 0.0510300 0.4776650 2.1165099 2.1219001 2.1271901 1.5113100 1.5148200 1.5148200 1.5148200 1.5148200 0.3149870 0.3149870 0.3149870 0.3149870 0.3149870 0.3149870 0.3149870 0.3149870 0.3149870 0.3149870 0.3149870 0.3151540 2.1122899 1.5084701 0.1115950 0.31515100 0.15151100 0.1515120 2.1274099 1.5111099 0.8819880 1.5147099 1.5111099 0.8819880 0.1144500 0.3149890 0.3149890 0.3149890 0.3149890 0.3149890 0.3149899 1.5111099 0.3181900 0.1154500 0.3149490 0.3149490 0.3149490 0.3149490 0.3149490 0.3149490 0.3149490 0.3149490 0.3149490 0.3149490 0.3149490 0.3149490 0.3149490 0.3149490 0.3165950 0.3151540	1.1342 0.6576 5.3646 2.6017 3.8256 18.01357 2.7288 3.92227 20.5173 20.5173 20.5173 20.5173 20.5173 20.10358 28.6626 29.9277 20.1656 28.6626 29.9277 20.1656 21.0358 22.6048 27.0055 1.4997 1.3083 20.1656 21.0358 21.0358 22.00776 21.0358 22.00776 23.1884 20.0776 20.0995 20.16493 20.0498 18.5657 20.9604 20.7937 20.9604 20.9604 20.7937 20.9604 20.7937 20.9604 20.960	0.87510E-15 0.19120E-16 0.85144E-11 0.43566E-12 0.13674E-09 0.21932E-09 0.2628E-12 0.23508E-12 0.23508E-12 0.2359E-10 0.855959E-08 0.855959E-08 0.85598E-09 0.23389E-11 0.19863E-07 0.0000E+00 0.31374E-12 0.26252E-14 0.36945E-06 0.45957E-06 0.37408E-06 0.45957E-06 0.37408E-06 0.10383E-07 0.59549E-08 0.223739E-07 0.16008E-06 0.16041E-11 0.15936E-07 0.58449E-20 0.69796E-12 0.40923E-14 0.48917E-14 0.24696E-14 0.75151E-12 0.20991E-10 0.14846E-10 0.0000E+00 0.50851E-06 0.4627E-08 0.46467E-08
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1622	0.3149540	3.9399	0.37785E-11
1623	0.3149500	0.9972	0.39251E-14
1624	0.1115460	17.9531	0.26289E-08
1625	0.1515110	2.9841	0.45303E-12

11111111111111111111111111111111111111	0.2465100 0.3145540 1.5562700 1.5600500 1.5624200 2.1794200 2.1851299 2.1887300 2.1981101 1.9296900 1.6161799 1.1765600 0.4776630 1.5562700 2.1124899 2.1794701 0.00160480 0.0141970 0.0160740 0.0160740 0.0160740 0.0160740 0.0160740 0.0122020 0.0122020 0.0122020 0.0122020 0.0122020 0.0122020 0.0123190 0.01510690 0.01510690 0.01510690 0.01510690 0.01510690 0.01510690 0.01510690 0.01510690 0.01510690 0.01510690 0.01510690 0.01510690 0.01510690 0.01510690 0.01510690 0.0123190 0.0123190 0.0123190 0.0123190 0.0123200	18.1734 20.1734 21.1734 22.17315 23.17315	0.61750E-08 0.97585E-12 0.19699E-06 0.21724E-06 0.34824E-06 0.0000E+00 0.12679E-10 0.25626E-15 0.14231E-10 0.38950E-14 0.20621E-06 0.11324E-06 0.11324E-06 0.19270E-07 0.22027E-06 0.19654E-09 0.81732E-09 0.81732E-09 0.81732E-09 0.81732E-09 0.81732E-09 0.81981E-15 0.20303E-12 0.80004E-09 0.11005E-08 0.4384E-09 0.11579E-13 0.45928E-11 0.0000E+00 0.97428E-12 0.1987E-13 0.38171E-11 0.0000E+00 0.37090E-06 0.63191E-13 0.38171E-11 0.0000E+00 0.37090E-06 0.63191E-13 0.38171E-11 0.0000E+00 0.37090E-09 0.15576E-10 0.37090E-06 0.66241E-09 0.31472E-09 0.43937E-10 0.23507E-11 0.23603E-11 0.0000E+00 0.37090E-06 0.66241E-09 0.31472E-09 0.31472E-09 0.31472E-09 0.3165E-12 0.23603E-11 0.0000E+00 0.37090E-06 0.66241E-09 0.31472E-09 0.43937E-11 0.0000E+00
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1832	20.5494 1.99416 94.69964 16.49964 16.07534 16.05743 16.05743 16.059388 16.059388 16.1689 16.1689 16.1689 16.1689 16.1689 16.1689 16.1689 16.1689 16.1689 16.1689 16.1689 16.1689 16.1689 16.1693 17.1693 17.16	0.22427E-07 0.80746E-12 0.47911E-08 0.10296E-04 0.47253E-09 0.68876E-09 0.10834E-06 0.25311E-07 0.18886E-06 0.26274E-06 0.43805E-09 0.46004E-09 0.22539E-09 0.23778E-09 0.30059E-09 0.23778E-16 0.22804E-15 0.21379E-16 0.22804E-15 0.21379E-16 0.22804E-15 0.23908E-11 0.75821E-10 0.77627E-11 0.77627E-11 0.27794E-12 0.24118E-09 0.22699E-11 0.11201E-13 0.13144E-13 0.26273E-10 0.31827E-06 0.40913E-06 0.15380E-06 0.15380E-06 0.15381E-07 0.1099E-07 0.20443E-06 0.15381E-06 0.10832E-06 0.10832E-06 0.10832E-06 0.10832E-06 0.10832E-06 0.26891E-06 0.26891E-06 0.26891E-06 0.26891E-06 0.26891E-06 0.26891E-06 0.26891E-06 0.26891E-06 0.26891E-06 0.26891E-06 0.26891E-06 0.26891E-06 0.26891E-06
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1855345667890111111111111111111111111111111111111	0.0933380 0.257750 0.1011690 0.2200660 0.1861210 0.6054720 0.0232800 0.0233580 0	17.1046 34.7446 35.5879 16.3710 7.0726 32.5112 6.7786 2.4716 20.9549 5.4050 0.03327 0.03007 1.34145 0.8918 0.0726 18.3648 3.7389 0.6513 0.0726 18.3648 3.7459 12.2824 14.9266 15.2824 14.9266 15.3248 1.5270 0.1615 0.4010 1.2766 4.7414 2.6486 7.8307 0.4016 1.2766 4.7414 2.6486 7.8377 0.4016 1.2766 4.7414 2.6486 7.8307 0.4016 1.2766 4.7414 2.6486 7.8307 0.4016 1.2766 4.7414 2.6486 7.8307 0.4016 4.7414 2.6486 7.8307 0.4016 4.7414 2.6486 7.8309 11.8777 0.4016 4.7414 2.6486 7.8309 11.8777 0.4016 4.7414 2.6486 7.8309 11.8777 0.4016 4.7414 2.6486 7.8309 11.8777 0.4016 4.7414 2.6486 7.8309 11.8777 0.4016 4.7414 2.6486 7.8309 11.8777 0.4016 4.7414 2.6486 7.8309 11.8777 0.4016 4.7414 2.6486 7.8309 11.8777 0.4016 4.7414 2.6486 7.8309 11.8777 0.4016 4.7414 2.6486 7.8309 11.8777 0.4016 4.7414 2.6486 7.8309 11.8777 0.4016 4.7414 2.6486 7.8309 11.8777 0.4016 4.7718	0.17268E-08 0.16448E-06 0.72977E-07 0.32701E-08 0.41622E-10 0.27790E-06 0.42101E-11 0.27256E-13 0.71361E-09 0.13619E-11 0.00000E+01 0.012425E-14 0.0000E+01 0.12425E-14 0.16655E-14 0.166587E-14 0.166587E-13 0.82689E-09 0.21756E-13 0.82689E-09 0.21756E-13 0.82689E-12 0.13742E-12 0.13742E-12 0.34477E-16 0.00000E+00 0.30209E-11 0.51512E-12 0.47718E-09 0.13742E-12 0.47718E-09 0.13742E-12 0.34477E-16 0.00000E+00 0.30209E-11 0.51512E-12 0.47718E-14 0.32972E-09 0.98592E-12 0.10763E-09 0.11892E-12 0.12436E-10 0.10763E-09 0.11892E-12 0.15104E-10 0.24426E-14 0.32446E-19 0.24302E-15 0.48728E-12 0.54537E-15 0.69779E-10 0.30654E-17 0.99750E-15 0.16515E-06 0.75767E-06 0.75767E-07 0.16515E-06 0.719369E-06 0.719369E-06 0.79369E-06 0.19465E-08
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1921	1.7045900	21.9057	0.10865E-06
1923	0.6117670	25.0181	0.75767E-07
1925	0.2570360	34.7739	0.16515E-06
1926	0.3891210	23.0333	0.31878E-07
1948	0.5820530	15.8575	0.73750E-08
1953	0.1020480	43.1852	0.19369E-06

1969	0.0233580	0.2303	0.19130E-18	
1972	0.0277010	14.4425	0.21995E-09	
1976	0.0195680	0.8852	0.13438E-15	
1977	0.0387820	1.1985	0.12117E-14	
1979	0.0232800	5.6326	0.16678E-11	
1980	0.0232800	3.2510	0.10683E-12	
1981	0.0232800	7.3769	0.64264E-11	
1982	0.0233880	3.6017	0.17913E-12	
1983	0.0233880	4.9129	0.84583E-12	
1984	0.0233880	6.2109	0.27189E-11	
1985	0.0233880	0.5391	0.13462E-16	
1986	0.0233880	4.4153	0.49593E-12	
1987	0.0233880	35.5865	0.72957E-07	
1988	0.0233880	7.0599	0.41250E-10	
1989	0.0233880	32.5304	0.27872E-06	
1990	0.0233880	16.3713	0.32707E-08	
1994	0.0233880	106.0262	0.56146E-05	
1996	0.0233880	58.7083	0.17548E-06	
2000	0.0233880	146.7927	0.39985E-04	
2002	0.0233880	235.4761	0.25504E-03	
2004	0.0233880	36.7275	0.78833E-07	
2008	0.0233880	88.7951	0.16293E-05	
2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2016 2017 2018 2022 2024 2026 2039 2040 2042 2043 2044 2045 2044 2045 2047 2048 2049 2053 2054 2055 2066 2067 2068 2069 2070 2072 2073	0.0233580 0.0233580 0.0233580 0.0233580 0.0233580 0.0233580 0.0278770 0.0199120 0.2154930 0.5789420 0.0933530 0.0276530 0.0139690 0.0233340 0.0233580	123.9459 78.2117 91.9572 74.3120 136.5578 92.4742 141.6054 235.4312 58.7051 20.0464 46.5808 43.9269 67.6953 133.6837 70.5600 61.2995 123.8701 92.0342 136.6712 48.7362 175.5809 215.6952 72.9330 141.7087 36.7292 37.9712 53.3205 0.1175 44.5207 33.2610 49.0783 55.3771 72.5040 96.0196	0.86342E-05 0.86381E-06 0.19408E-05 0.66889E-06 0.14017E-04 0.19960E-05 0.16806E-04 0.25479E-03 0.17544E-06 0.88155E-08 0.16043E-05 0.19293E-06 0.49678E-05 0.51571E-06 0.25521E-06 0.25521E-06 0.86078E-05 0.14075E-04 0.81635E-04 0.11538E-03 0.60846E-06 0.16867E-04 0.78858E-07 0.12442E-06 0.12718E-06 0.65996E-20 0.51613E-07 0.12017E-07 0.84023E-07 0.15373E-06 0.59123E-06 0.59123E-06 0.24094E-05	
2077	0.0464250	146.7523	0.39930E-04	A-67
2078	0.0233580	92.7590	0.20269E-05	
2079	0.0233580	74.6397	0.68377E-06	
2080	0.0233580	78.2534	0.86611E-06	
2081	0.0233580	88.6965	0.16203E-05	
2082	0.0331610	105.9967	0.56068E-05	
2097	0.0114810	37.7357	0.11101E-07	
2098	0.0233580	116.6511	0.63754E-05	
2099	0.0233580	60.3882	0.23704E-06	
2100	0.0139690	133.5779	0.75069E-05	

0.0233340 0.0233340 0.02333610 0.02333610 0.02333610 0.02333610 0.02333610 0.02333580 0.0233580 0.0233580 0.0195570 0.0276530 0.0276530 0.0233580 0.0233550 0.0233550 0.0402360 0.023360 0.0233550 0.0233550 0.024350 0.024360	70.1324 01.3326 61.31033 33.7640 70.131603 48.75247 948.75247 92.266018 215.66018 215.66572 176.69559 192.5351 192.5351 192.8660 24.09559 193.3270 193	0.51470E-06 0.35271E-06 0.125544E-07 0.15576E-06 0.25583E-06 0.24323E-05 0.53393E-04 0.98027E-07 0.93114E-08 0.11529E-03 0.49538E-06 0.82839E-04 0.11529E-03 0.49538E-06 0.53740E-04 0.63623E-05 0.23780E-06 0.96424E-08 0.12585E-06 0.96424E-08 0.12585E-06 0.51916E-07 0.669908E-06 0.10051E-08 0.27917E-08 0.16501E-13 0.727917E-08 0.16501E-13 0.72385E-11 0.16501E-13 0.73130E-09 0.51728E-08 0.29706E-05 0.36585E-01 0.1007E-04 0.29706E-05 0.36585E-01 0.3107E-04 0.29706E-05 0.36585E-01 0.10074E-09
0.0183090 0.0180730 0.0274160 0.0091540 0.0245900 0.0227280 0.0123240 0.0368310 0.0091650	54.4544 20.3166 63.3734 84.7080 167.1497 96.1825 166.9662 149.9947 64.2383	0.11078E-06 0.79052E-09 0.35413E-06 0.50449E-06
	0.0233340 0.0233340 0.0233340 0.0233340 0.02333580 0.0233580 0.0233580 0.0276530 0.0276530 0.0276530 0.0233580 0.0233580 0.0233580 0.0233580 0.0233580 0.0233580 0.0233580 0.0233580 0.0233580 0.0233580 0.0233520 0.0233550 0.0233550 0.0233550 0.0402360 0.0402360 0.0402360 0.0402360 0.0402360 0.0402360 0.0402350 0.0402150 0.0402150 0.0402150 0.0137190 0.0137550 0.0245900 0.0245900 0.0245900 0.0227280 0.0227280 0.0368310	0.0233610       0.1036         0.0233340       61.3103         0.0233340       48.7640         0.0233340       55.5227         0.0233340       73.3447         0.02333610       96.2013         0.0160740       192.2858         0.0233580       50.6124         0.0233580       50.6124         0.0233580       67.6572         0.0195570       215.6618         0.0276530       67.6572         0.014810       37.7159         0.0160740       192.5351         0.0233580       60.4268         0.0233580       31.8292         0.0233580       60.4268         0.0233520       44.5728         0.0233520       44.5728         0.0233520       49.4113         0.0233520       49.4113         0.0233580       50.8660         0.0402360       24.0036         0.0402360       89.1952         0.0402360       39.1952         0.0402360       99.1952         0.0402150       0.7222         0.0402150       0.7222         0.0402150       0.9344         0.0804300       0.9344         0.01375

2007         0.0269000         80.6192         0.11576E-05           2014         0.0295490         114.4376         0.73284E-05           2015         0.0376600         162.5900         0.54072E-04           2019         0.1115380         42.8695         0.20408E-06           2020         0.0091530         39.4624         0.11069E-07           2021         0.0142050         61.1612         0.15362E-06           2023         0.0217290         53.2477         0.11754E-06           2025         0.1115410         37.7932         0.10867E-06           2027         0.1514980         30.4110         0.49795E-07           2028         0.1514980         77.5103         0.53559E-05           2029         0.0123010         78.5578         0.46506E-06           2031         0.0304200         142.1956         0.22347E-04           2032         0.0518390         20.3172         0.22678E-08           2033         0.0183040         41.7296         0.22678E-08           2033         0.0183040         41.7296         0.22668E-07           2035         0.1153240         19.6971         0.43207E-08           2036         0.0685390         86.2216
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39.3876
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2113
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                               0.90987E-08
2114
      0.0804050
2115
                    10.7030
                               0.14271E-09
      0.0402030
                    10.6147
                               0.68458E-10
2116
2117
      0.0402030
                    67.3811
                               0.70563E-06
                    72.5601
                               0.20436E-05
2118
      0.0804050
                   249.9942
                               0.49606E-03
      0.0402030
2119
      0.0599980
                    79.4675
                               0.24027E-05
2120
                    37.6463
                               0.17622E-07
2121
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                               0.73727E-05
2122
      0.0184430
      0.0137610
                    23.3820
                               0.12153E-08
2123
      0.0137610
                    29.8033
                               0.40888E-08
2124
                   164.3263
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2125
      0.0376600
                               0.11579E-05
                    80.6225
2126
      0.0269000
                   114.8054
                               0.74470E-05
      0.0295490
2127
                    75.1257
                               0.63823E-06
2128
      0.0211060
                    53.2308
                               0.76715E-07
2130
      0.0142050
      0.0198870
2132
                    70.0470
                               0.42378E-06
      0.0000000
                     0.0000
                               0.00000E+00
   0
SIGMA(VOLUME(I)) = 0.67303E+03
```

SIGMA(VI\*(KI\*\*M)) = 0.11311E+00

1.00

# APPENDIX B

# GUIDELINE FOR SAMPLE SIZE BY MONTE CARLO SIMULATION

·	

### MONTE CARLO GENERATION OF WEIBULL SAMPLES

The Weibull Distribution can be simply expressed in the median normalized form as

$$F = 1 - Exp - (Ln2) X^m$$

where X is the median normalized variable and F is the cumulative probability.

The probability F may be viewed as a uniformly distributed random number, and a random observation from a Weibull distribution may be computed by

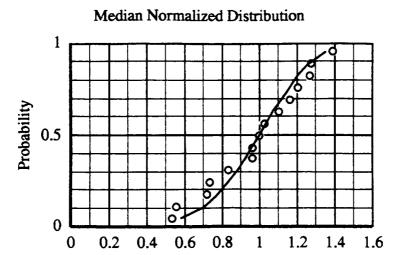
$$X = \left[ \frac{\operatorname{Ln} \frac{1}{(1 - F)}}{\operatorname{Ln} (2)} \right]^{(1/m)}$$

The value of the Weibull Modulus, m, the shape factor, may be freely selected, and the uniformly distributed random number, F, of range 0 to 1, will generate a random observation from that parent population.

This procedure was used to generate samples of 15, 20, and 30 observations each, from a parent population with m = 5. The resulting "observed" data were fitted by the curve representing the parent population. The data lead back to the parent population fairly consistently with larger sample sizes, but do show occasional significant gyration with a sample at lower sample sizes. A size of 15 seems to be the minimum for estimating the population. There is a significant benefit of pooling two or three groups of 15 samples each, as recommended in the test program.

It should be noted that this Monte Carlo simulation is idealized. In the real world cases, there will be other experimental and material factors which effectively confuse the "parent" population parameters. Even with large samples of real experimental data, the inclination to assume complex (e.g., bimodal) parent distributions may be in error, since observed values may very well be random samples of simple unimodal parent populations, further clouded by some experimental variations.

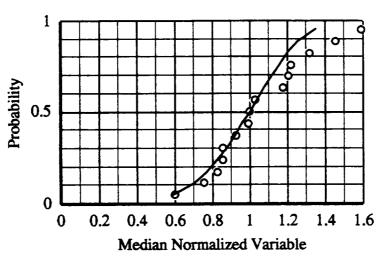
The summary results of these Monte Carlo runs are plotted in this appendix, and may be readily repeated by the user, to compare the kind of experimental results one can expect with different Weibull parent populations.



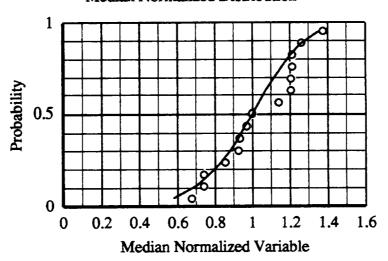
Monte Carlo Trials m = 5 (parent) N = 15



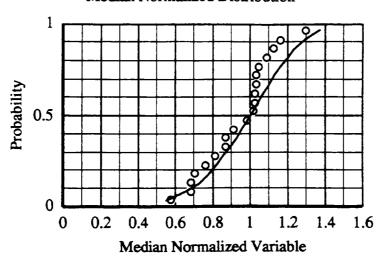
Median Normalized Variable



# Median Normalized Distribution



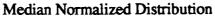


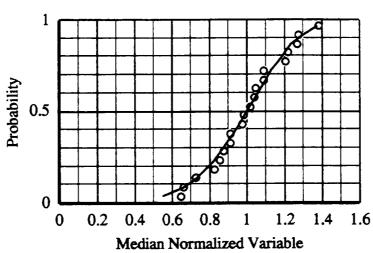


# Monte Carlo Trials

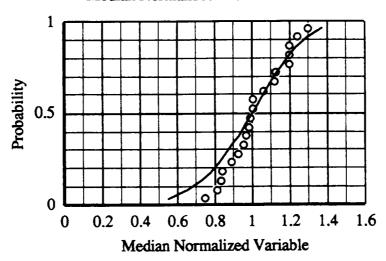
m = 5 (parent)

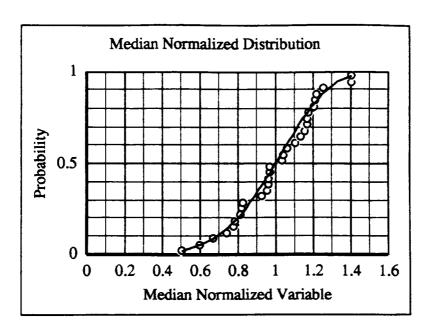
N = 20



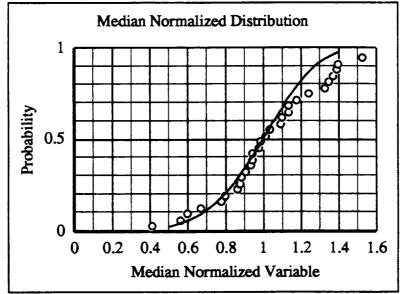


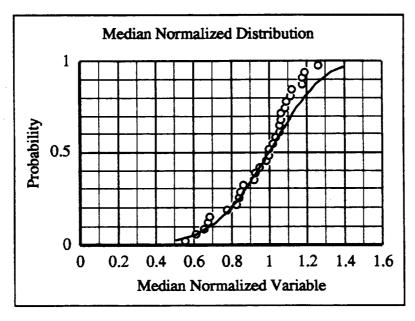
### Median Normalized Distribution





Monte Carlo Trials m = 5 (parent) N = 30





# APPENDIX C

# ILLUSTRATIVE GLASS TESTING

### GLASS TEST SPECIMENS AND TESTING

Round rods of commercial Pyrex glass of nominally 4 mm diameter were readily available for the illustrative tests. These off-the-shelf specimens exhibited some variations in diameter and roundness which would not be present in test articles for a program addressing the Factor of Safety for a critical large brittle space system component. Individual test specimen diameters were measured and used to calculate the Modulus of Rupture (MOR) at failure for each test. The as received condition reflected surface flaws and damage typical of normal handling of glass in our glass shop. The effect of surface flaws was briefly investigated by etching the Pyrex rods in HF.

The etching procedure was as follows: rods were immersed in an agitated 10% HF solution, rinsed with DI water, rinsed with isopropanol, sprayed with dry nitrogen, and dipped in grease (Apiezon N diluted in hexane). Each specimen was placed in an individual plastic bag and stored for periods up to several weeks before testing. Testing was conducted with specimens taped on the compression face and tested within a plastic bag, to preserve the fragments for fracture initiation site location if possible. Specimens etched for 6 hours exhibited a frosty, irregular, and pitted appearance. The beneficial effect of etch polishing to remove surface flaws was eventually counteracted by these other irregularities and there was an optimum HF etching condition for the Pyrex rods.

All tests were conducted in bending, either 3-point or 4-point bending at a rate of 0.02 in. per minute.

A summary of all the illustrative glass tests is given in Table C-1 below.

Table C-1 Summary of Glass Tests

Description	3 pt	4 pt	Etching	Storage	Number	Median	CV	Weibull
Glass (Pyrex) rods	Flexure	Flexure	time	period	Tested	Strength		Modulus
Diam.= 0.154 in. typ.			min, hrs			ksi		m
Group No. 1& 2 AR		<b>V</b>	As Rec'd	0	21	11.50	0.21	no fit
Group No. 1 Etched		<b>V</b>	10 min	NA	12	19.80	0.22	5
Group No. 2 Etched		<b>V</b>	1 hour	5 days	22	36.00	0.39	5
Group No. 3 AR	1		As Rec'd	10 days	15	13.30	0.18	5
Group No. 3 Etched	1		2 hours	10 days	15	93.00	0.17	5
Group No. 3 Etched		1	2 hours	10 days	20	68.00	0.22	5
Group No. 4 Etched	1		6 hours	4 weeks	15	82.90	0.26	5
Group No. 4 Etched		V	6 hours	4 weeks	15	71.30	0.34	5
3 pt load span, $L = 1.9$	) in.							
4 pt load outer span, L	o = 1.9  in	i. inner s	pan, Li = 1	in.			<u> </u>	
As received rod diame								

### **GLASS ROD BENDING TESTS**

A number of experiments were conducted to illustrate, in an abbreviated fashion, some of the behavior characteristics of brittle materials and the effects addressed by the Weibull Theory of brittle failure: the size and stress distribution effect, the importance of proper surface preparation, and the data scatter. The methods of data analysis are also illustrated by these experiments.

To predict the relative strength between 3- and 4-point bending we equate the respective Risks of Rupture in accordance with the considerations in subsection 3.1.2.2. The R-integral for 3-point center-span bending is evaluated and shown below.

$$R_4 = \left(\frac{\sigma_4}{\sigma_o}\right)^m \frac{V_{T4}}{(m+1)} \qquad \qquad R_3 = \left(\frac{\sigma_3}{\sigma_o}\right)^m \frac{V_{T3}}{(m+1)^2}$$

The ratio of strengths is then given by

$$\frac{\sigma_4}{\sigma_3} = \left[ \frac{V_{T3}}{V_{T4}(m+1)} \right]^{\frac{1}{m}}$$

As noted in the main document, the prediction of strength reduction by the Weibull volume flaw distribution should be inherently conservative. This conclusion is verified by the illustrative test data which are summarized in Table C-2 below.

### THE EFFECT OF SIZE AND STRESS DISTRIBUTION

The outer span of the bending configuration was the same in all bending tests. The effective volume of material subject to tension was larger in the 4-point tests than in the 3-point tests despite the ratio of outer span to inner span. The Risk of Rupture associated with failure outside the center span was ignored, and in fact, no such failures were observed. The strength comparison for these conditions is shown below. The predicted size effect on strength accounts for the larger volume (1.9 in. span) of the 3-point tests, but with linear stress distribution, compared with the smaller central span (1.0 in.) of the 4-point tests at uniform bending.

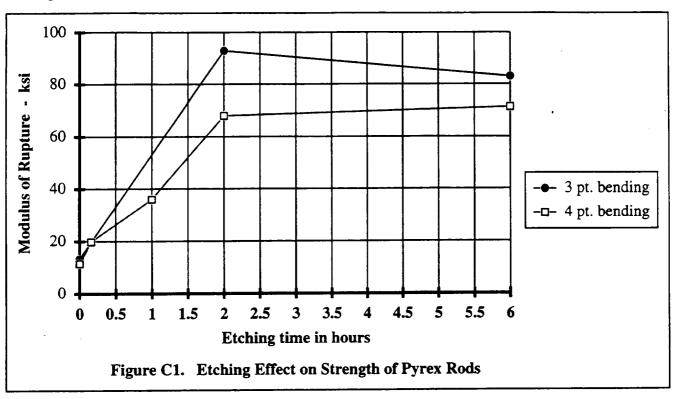
Strength 4-point 3-point Remarks Ratio strength strength 4 pt/3 pt ksi ksi Median strength ratio, 4pt to 3pt:  $V_T$  (3 point)/ $V_T$  (4 point) = 1.90 0.86 As received 13.30 11.50 Weibull volume factor:  $[1.90/(m+1)]^{(1/m)}$ 0.89 Etched 2 hours 93.00 82.90 For m=5, ratio is 0.80 83.00 71.30 0.86 Etched 6 hours 1.9" outer span 1.9" span 1.0" inner span

Table C-2 Stress Distribution Effects

The data are perfectly consistent in a higher strength for the lower Risk of Rupture. The strength effects predicted by the Weibull Theory, based on volume flaw distribution and a fit of the data with m = 5, are consistently conservative.

### EFFECT OF SURFACE PREPARATION AND SURFACE FLAW REMOVAL

Etched specimens were treated in 10% HF for various times, rinsed with DI water and isopropanol, then sprayed with dry nitrogen and dipped into Apiezon N grease dissolved in hexane, sprayed again with dry nitrogen, and individually bagged. As shown in Table C-1, specimens were stored from several days up to 4 weeks before testing. Table C-1 and Figure C-1 show the effect of the HF etching. Etching for 2 hours initially removed strength-controlling flaws, leading to increased strength by nearly an order of magnitude, possibly to the point where sub-surface volume flaws might be the controlling defects. Further etching, to 6 hours, degraded the surface and produced a decrease of strength accompanied by some increased scatter, although the statistical distribution was not much altered, as discussed later.



### STATISTICAL STRENGTH DISTRIBUTION

All of the test data from the tests summarized in Table C-1 are tabulated in Tables C-3a and C-3b. The data have been sorted, normalized, and individually fitted with Weibull distributions as shown in Figure C-2, to seek out the most appropriate distribution fit. All the data seem to be reasonably well represented by a Weibull modulus, m = 5, even after etching and increasing strength dramatically. The individual samples are small, and the individual fits are not highly accurate. Table C-3 shows the pooling of <u>all</u> the glass data to create a pseudopopulation of 120 observations. Figure C-3 shows that m = 5 is a very good fit for these integrated data, and therefore a design-allowable knockdown factor for this glass can follow the top curve of Figure 3 in subsection 3.2.1.4. The reference strength data for design will depend on surface preparation. The observed strength distribution of each test group is plotted in Figure C-2.

Table C-3a. Glass Data Ranked for Statistical Analysis

As received	j	MOR	X/Xmed	F
3 pt bend	1	11221	0.842	0.045
	2	11488	0.862	0.110
N= 15	3	11690	0.878	0.175
	4	11924	0.895	0.240
Med= 13320	5	12105	0.909	0.305
	6	12487	0.937	0.370
Avg= 14323	7	13213	0.992	0.435
_	8	13320	1.000	0.500
CV = 0.18	9	13892	1.043	0.565
	10	16115	1.210	0.630
	11	16315	1.225	0.695
	12	16874	1.267	0.760
	13	17536	1.317	0.825
	14	17901	1.344	0.890
	15	18763	1.409	0.955
1				

10 min.	etch	j	MOR	X/Xmed	F
4 pt bend		1	10970	0.554	0.056
-		2	13120	0.663	0.137
N=	12	3	14060	0.710	0.218
		4	18280	0.924	0.298
Med=	19790	5	18470	0.933	0.379
		6	19190	0.970	0.460
Avg=	18793	7	20390	1.030	0.540
		8	20520	1.037	0.621
CV=	0.22	9	20690	1.045	0.702
		10	21800	1.102	0.782
ĺ		11	22120	1.118	0.863
		12	25900	1.309	0.944
1					
l					

As received	j	MOR	X/Xmed	F
4 pt bend	i	8654	0.750	0.033
_	2	9505	0.824	0.079
N= 21	3	9590	0.831	0.126
	4	10269	0.890	0.173
Med= 11541	5	10278	0.891	0.220
	6	10378	0.899	0.266
Avg= 12566	7	10544	0.914	0.313
	8	10792	0.935	0.360
CV = 0.21	9	11393	0.987	0.407
	10	11470	0.994	0.453
	11	11541	1.000	0.500
	12	12317	1.067	0.547
	13	12977	1.124	0.593
	14	13364	1.158	0.640
	15	14324	1.241	0.687
	16	15238	1.320	0.734
	17	15443	1.338	0.780
	18	16139	1.398	0.827
	19	16165	1.401	0.874
	20	16510	1.431	0.921
	21	17005	1.473	0.967

1 hr etch	j	MOR	X/Xmed	F
4 pt bend	1	20313	0.564	0.031
_	2	21763	0.604	0.076
N=22	3	22819	0.633	0.121
	4	23832	0.661	0.165
Med= 36046	5	25113	0.697	0.210
	6	27424	0.761	0.254
Avg= 37919	7	28626	0.794	0.299
_	8	31073	0.862	0.344
CV = 0.39	9	32126	0.891	0.388
	10	32167	0.892	0.433
	11	36017	0.999	0.478
	12	36075	1.001	0.522
	13	36954	1.025	0.567
	14	37132	1.030	0.612
	15	40863	1.134	0.656
	16	40908	1.135	0.701
	17	42242	1.172	0.746
	18	43646	1.211	0.790
	19	51687	1.434	0.835
	20	61547	1.707	0.879
	21	67394	1.870	0.924
	22	74497	2.067	0.969

Table C-3b. Glass Data Ranked for Statistical Analysis

2 hr etch	j	MOR	x/xmed	F
4 pt bend	1	46726	0.686	0.034
	2	48213	0.708	0.083
N= 20	3	49618	0.729	0.132
	4	51922	0.762	0.181
Med= 68105	5	51987	0.763	0.230
	6	61115	0.897	0.279
Avg= 68734	7	62473	0.917	0.328
	8	62773	0.922	0.377
CV = 0.22	9	65189	0.957	0.426
	10	65652	0.964	0.475
•	11	70559	1.036	0.525
	12	72699	1.067	0.574
	13	74135	1.089	0.623
	14	74313	1.091	0.672
	15	74396	1.092	0.721
	16	76381	1.122	0.770
	17	85298	1.252	0.819
	18	88476	1.299	0.868
	19	94931	1.394	0.917
	20	97826	1.436	0.966

2 hr etch	j	MOR	X/Xmed	F
3 pt bend	Ĭ	60784	0.650	0.045
•	2	73151	0.782	0.110
N= 15	3	77126	0.825	0.175
	4	78715	0.842	0.240
Med= 93505	5	84564	0.904	0.305
	6	89134	0.953	0.370
Avg= 92270	7	90720	0.970	0.435
	8	93505	1.000	0.500
CV = 0.17	9	97340	1.041	0.565
	10	99020	1.059	0.630
	11	100465	1.074	0.695
	12	101614	1.087	0.760
	13	103331	1.105	0.825
	14	113300	1.212	0.890
	15	121281	1.297	0.955

6 hr etch	i	MOR	X/Xmed	F
4 pt bend	1	35590	0.499	0.045
1	2	38874	0.545	0.110
N= 15	3	40064	0.562	0.175
	4	43527	0.610	0.240
Med= 71332	5	51408	0.721	0.305
	6	57146	0.801	0.370
Avg= 65954	7	60907	0.854	0.435
	8	71332	1.000	0.500
CV = 0.34	9	71786	1.006	0.565
	10	71840	1.007	0.630
	11	71937	1.008	0.695
	12	78740	1.104	0.760
	13	84560	1.185	0.825
	14	105173	1.474	0.890
	15	106426	1.492	0.955

6 hr etch	j	MOR	X/Xmed	F
3 pt bend	Ĭ	36789	0.444	0.045
•	2	37568	0.453	0.110
N= 15	3	63624	0.767	0.175
	4	68406	0.825	0.240
Med= 82911	5	70966	0.856	0.305
	6	72252	0.871	0.370
Avg= 76385	7	73716	0.889	0.435
Ū	8	82911	1.000	0.500
CV = 0.26	9	83624	1.009	0.565
	10	84247	1.016	0.630
	11	87018	1.050	0.695
	12	87830	1.059	0.760
	13	93754	1.131	0.825
	14	96703	1.166	0.890
	15	106360	1.283	0.955

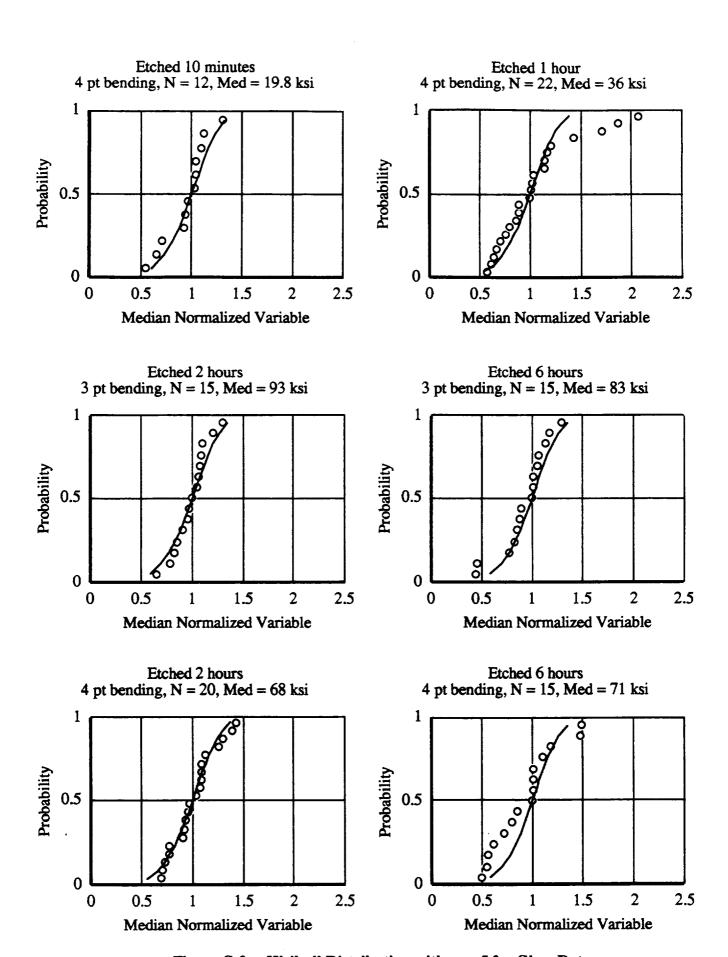
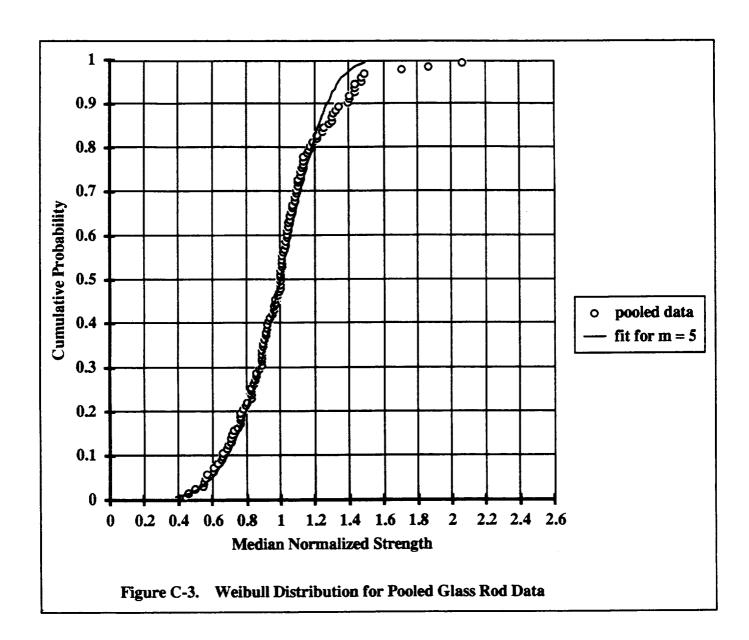


Figure C-2. Weibull Distribution with m = 5 for Glass Data

Table C-3c. Pooled Glass Data Ranked for Statistical Analysis

Pooled Data		x/xmed	F	m oct	fit-norm	<del></del>
Median normalized	1	0.444	0.006	m est 5.88	0.385	
iviediali normanzed		0.453	0.014	4.91	0.363	
N= 120	2 3 4 5 6 7					
N= 120	3	0.499	0.022	4.92	0.505	
34.4.1	4	0.545	0.031	5.11	0.538	
Med= 1	2	0.554	0.039	4.84	0.565	
	ō	0.562	0.047	4.61	0.587	
Avg= 1	/	0.564	0.056	4.35	0.607	
GT . 0.05	8	0.604	0.064	4.66	0.625	
CV= 0.27	9	0.610	0.072	4.50	0.641	
_	10	0.633	0.081	4.62	0.656	
m = 5	11	0.650	0.089	4.66	0.669	
	12	0.661	0.097	4.63	0.682	
	13	0.663	0.105	4.45	0.694	
1	14	0.686	0.114	4.64	0.705	
	15	0.697	0.122	4.63	0.716	
	16	0.708	0.130	4.64	0.726	
	17	0.710	0.139	4.49	0.736	
	18	0.721	0.147	4.49	0.745	
	19	0.729	0.155	4.46	0.754	
	20	0.750	0.164	4.71	0.763	
	21	0.761	0.172	4.76	0.771	
	22	0.762	0.180	4.60	0.779	
	23	0.763	0.189	4.44	0.787	
	24	0.767	0.197	4.35	0.794	
	25	0.782	0.205	4.50	0.802	
	26	0.794	0.213	4.60	0.809	
	27	0.801	0.222	4.59	0.816	
	28	0.824	0.230	5.02	0.823	
	29	0.825	0.238	4.85	0.830	
	30	0.825	0.247	4.65	0.836	
	31	0.831	0.255	4.62	0.843	
	32	0.842	0.263	4.76	0.849	
	33	0.854	0.272	4.95	0.855	
	34	0.856	0.280	4.80	0.861	
	35	0.862	0.288	4.80	0.867	
	36	0.871	0.297	4.93	0.873	
	37	0.889	0.305	5.49	0.879	
	38	0.890	0.313	5.25	0.885	
	39	0.891	0.313	5.01	0.890	
	40	0.891	0.321	4.77	0.896	
	41	0.892	0.338	4.56	0.890	
1	42	0.892	0.336	4.51	0.907	
	43	0.899	0.346	4.32	0.907	
				4.28	0.912	
	44	0.904	0.363		0.918	
	45	0.914	0.371	4.44		
	46	0.917	0.380	4.32	0.928	
	47	0.922	0.388	4.23	0.933	
	48	0.924	0.396	4.00	0.938	E44 44 101
	49	0.933	0.404	4.21	0.944	Etc to row 121
	50	0.935	0.413	3.93	0.949	



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